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Daily Report

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CONTENTS

11 May 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

Japan, New Zealand, Australia Sign Tuna Accord [AFP]	1
ASEAN To Ask EC To Increase Tuna Quota [Bangkok THE NATION 11 May]	1
Asia-Pacific Bankers Club Session Opens [YONHAP]	1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Tokyo, UK Agree To Oppose U.S. Trade Moves [KYODO]	2
MITI: U.S. Tops List of Unfair Trade Partners [KYODO]	2
Finance Minister: Free Bidding Not Suitable [KYODO]	3
Reportage on Cambodia Peacekeeping Continues	3
Tokyo To Question Policemen [KYODO]	3
Two Agree To Join Monitor Team [KYODO]	3
Monitors To Remain Near SDF [KYODO]	3
Monitors Officially Appointed [KYODO]	3
Officials Discuss Security Issue [Tokyo TV]	4
Murata Terms Meeting Meaningful [KYODO]	4
Miyazawa Rejects Troop Withdrawal [KYODO]	4
Muto Reaffirms Government Stand [KYODO]	5
Nakayama, Kajiyama, Kono Comment [Tokyo TV]	5
Tokyo: No Special Treatment Asked [KYODO]	6
Six SDF Peacekeepers Leave for Mozambique [KYODO]	6
Textbooks To Mention Wartime 'Comfort Women' [KYODO]	7
Singaporean Prime Minister Arrives for Visit [KYODO]	7
Urges Investment in Other Nations [KYODO]	7
Encourages End to Uruguay Round [KYODO]	8
Urges Tokyo, China, U.S. Cooperation [KYODO]	8
Vietnamese Vice Premier Asks Infrastructure Aid [KYODO]	8
Soviet Poison Gas Dumping in Japan Sea Revealed [KYODO]	9
Improved Treatment of Detained Chinese Sought [KYODO]	9
Miyazawa: Combination Reform Plan 'Difficult' [Tokyo TV]	9
SDP, Komeito Divided Over Panel Reform Plan [KYODO]	9
EPA Chief Urges Consumption Tax Hike [KYODO]	10
Apr Auto Import Domestic Sales Advance [KYODO]	10

North Korea

SKNDF Berates ROK Premier's Security Remarks [KCNA]	11
Daily Demands Probe Into ROK Students' Deaths [KCNA]	11
Daily Demands Punishment of Murderers of Students [KCNA]	11
Daily: South Opposes National Reunification [KCNA]	12
Daily Urges South To Abolish Security Law [Pyongyang Radio]	12
Daily: Japan Cannot Evade Comfort Women Issue [KCNA]	13
Japanese 'Fact-Finding Team' Meets Scientists [KCNA]	14
Daily Views Japan's War 'Ambition' [Pyongyang Radio]	14
Paper Explains 9th Point of Plan for Unity [KCNA]	15
Talk Examines Inheriting, Developing Revolution [Pyongyang Radio]	16
* Energy 'Crisis' Threatens Economy [Seoul PUKHAN Mar]	17
* Electricity Conservation Steps Outlined [MINJU CHOSON 5 Mar]	20

Kim Il-song Gives Guidance to Poultry Plant [Pyongyang Radio]	21
---	----

South Korea

Source: U.S., DPRK Agree To Hold Talks 'Soon' [YONHAP]	22
China, Others Expected To Abstain in UN Vote [YONHAP]	22
Paper Reports 'Secret' N-S Contact in Beijing [SEOUL SINMUN 11 May]	22
Article Views Policy on DPRK Nuclear Program [WOLGAN CHOSON Apr]	23
Students, Policemen Hurt in Kwangju Confrontation [YONHAP]	30
* President Shakes Up Defense Security Command [CHUGAN CHOSON 15 Apr]	30

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Thai Official Reports Minority Groups Fighting [Bangkok BAN MUANG 8 May]	33
Kachin Rebels Clash With SLORC Troops [Radio DVOB]	33
3 Killed As Insurgents Attack Kengtung Village [Rangoon Radio]	33
New Law on Expatriates, Investment Discussed [Rangoon Radio]	33

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Government To Send Election Officers to Cambodia [Kuala Lumpur Radio]	34
Petronas To Export More Petrochemicals to PRC [Kuala Lumpur Radio]	34

Singapore

PRC To Offer \$5 Billion in Projects to Investors [BUSINESS TIMES 7 May]	35
--	----

Cambodia

UNTAC Acts Against Phnom Penh Officials [AFP]	35
UNTAC Deputy Asks Factions for Help With Violence [Bangkok THE NATION 8 May]	36
Sihanouk Urges Citizens To Stop Violence [AFP]	36
SPK Reports Hun Sen's Phnom Penh Suburb Visit	36
Government's Preah Vihear Command Post Destroyed [Radio VGNUFC]	37
SPK Reports Recent Khmer Rouge Military Activities	37
Thailand Biggest Violator of Log Export Ban [AFP]	37
Business Outlook 'Gloomy'; New TV Service Starts [Bangkok THE NATION 9 May]	38
Thai Banker on Economic Problems, Investment [Bangkok SIAM RAT 9 May]	39
Hun Sen Speaks in Kompong Trabek 1 May [Phnom Penh Radio]	39

Indonesia

Daily Confident Suharto To Attend G-7 Summit [Jakarta Radio]	51
French Television Available by Satellite [THE JAKARTA POST 28 Apr]	51
Firm Holds 730 Million Tonnes in Copper Reserves [ANTARA]	52

Laos

PRC Defense Minister Arrives for Official Visit [Vientiane Radio]	52
Meets Choummali Sai-gnason [Vientiane Radio]	52
SRV Culture, Information Delegation Arrives [Vientiane Radio]	53
SRV Minister, Khamtai Siphandon Meet [Vientiane Radio]	53
Vientiane Uses ADB, Own Funds for Road Projects [Vientiane Radio]	53
Government Delegation Returns From ADB Meeting [Vientiane Radio]	53
Paper Views Expectations for Cambodian Polls [Vientiane Radio]	54

Philippines

Burmese Foreign Minister To Visit 17 May [BUSINESS WORLD 11 May]	55
Economic Authority Affirms Support for ARMM [BUSINESS WORLD 11 May]	55
MNLF 'May Be Amenable' to Autonomy Plebiscite [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 11 May]	56
New Muslim Rebel Groups Reportedly Emerging [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 11 May]	56

Thailand

Suspected Khmer Rouge Shelling Kills Two 10 May [AFP]	57
Officer Views Ranariddh's Remark on Territory [Bangkok TV]	57
Ministry Seeks Insurance for Cambodian Monitors [Bangkok Radio]	57
Exporter: Time To 'Behave Ourselves' in U.S. Trade [THE NATION 10 May]	58
Commander Inspects Military Exercise With U.S. [Bangkok TV]	58
Chuan Outlines Foreign, Trade Policies [BANGKOK POST 11 May]	58
Bank of Thailand Recommends Economic Stimulus [THE NATION 11 May]	60
Chuan: Government Ready To Answer Opposition [THE NATION 8 May]	61
Official: Stolen Saudi Jewels Not in New York [THE NATION 8 May]	62
Chuan Receives Kuwaiti Oil Minister [Bangkok Radio]	62
MP Alleges 'Special Deal' Made for Helicopters [THE NATION 8 May]	62
Army Chief Vows Investigation [THE NATION 9 May]	62
Alleges False Information [THE NATION 10 May]	63
Rally Becomes Violent; Protesting Farmer Killed [THE SUNDAY POST 9 May]	63
Chuan Comments; Bangkok Rally Planned [THE NATION 10 May]	65

Vietnam

Sources: PRC Defense Minister To Visit [KYODO]	66
Assembly Chairman Receives Lao Delegation [VNA]	66
Party Delegation Attends Seminar in Calcutta [VNA]	66
Foreign Ministry Delegation Visits Slovakia [VNA]	67
Air Link Established With Taiwanese City [Hanoi International]	67
Air Traffic Control Capabilities Increasing [VNA]	67
Army Paper Defends Democracy, Human Rights Record [Hanoi Radio]	67

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Opposition Questions Adding Troops in Cambodia [Melbourne International]	70
Keating Discusses Importance of Cambodian Polls [Melbourne International]	70
Aviation Conflict Heralds 'Trade War' With U.S. [Melbourne International]	70

New Zealand

First French Navy Ship in 9 Years Makes Visit [AFP]	70
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Japan, New Zealand, Australia Sign Tuna Accord

*BK1005114793 Hong Kong AFP in English 0801 GMT
10 May 93*

[Text] Canberra, May 10 (AFP)—Japan, Australia and New Zealand signed a new agreement Monday aimed at conserving southern bluefin tuna stocks which have been severely depleted after years of overfishing. The legally-binding convention replaces a voluntary system, which set quotas for total allowable catches, among the three countries.

The agreement followed five years of negotiations by the three major bluefin tuna fishing nations.

Australian officials said negotiations to set next year's quota would begin in September, with each nation expected to monitor its fishing fleets to ensure they abided by the restrictions.

"All parties to the convention will be required to exercise full control over their southern bluefin tuna fishing fleets throughout the range of the fishery, and to implement the measures agreed by the convention," Australia's Primary Industries and Energy Minister Simon Crean said Monday. The agreement was signed in Canberra Monday by Crean, Japanese ambassador Kazutoshi Hasegawa and New Zealand high commissioner Ted Woodfield.

The three countries have set an annual global quota for southern bluefin of 11,750 tonnes this year, with Japanese boats allowed 6,065 tonnes, Australian 5,265 tonnes and New Zealand 420. Fish is a major export earner for Australia and the government's key commodity forecaster, ABARE, predicts that this year's catch of 5,265 tonnes will be worth 102 million Australian dollars (70 million U.S.).

ASEAN To Ask EC To Increase Tuna Quota

*BK1105020193 Bangkok THE NATION in English
11 May 93 p B3*

[Text] The Asean-Brussels Committee has instructed Asean officials to ask the European Community to increase the quota limit on canned tuna imports.

Through multilateral and bilateral efforts, Asean officials hope the EC will allow Asean to export more canned tuna. The EC, starting this year, introduced a global quota for canned tuna imports totalling 74,000 tonnes.

Thai exporters said the restrictions under the the global quota have undermined their chance to sell products to the Community by more than a half. EC is a major market for canned tuna exports of other Asean countries as well.

Asean also thinks the introduction of the global quota is unfair for Asean exporters since the quota limit does not include the exports from some regions.

Phitsanu Reanmahasan, the Thai commercial counsellor in Brussels, said that Asean officials recently agreed to

approach the issue through both at the Uruguay Round of trade talks and seek unofficial talks with EC officials.

In the past, the Asean officials seemed to have different opinions on how to approach the EC canned tuna import quota, some prefer the bilateral approach, while some through the multilateral talks via the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (Gatt).

According to Phitsanu, Asean officials, during the meeting of Asean-Brussels Committee on March 10, agreed on a half-way compromise. The Philippines proposed the meeting through the two methods, Singapore abstained from the vote, while the Malaysian officials agreed with the Philippines.

The Indonesian officials, however, asked for a meeting to inform their decision again, pending more information next month.

The EC officials preferred not to discuss this issue at the multilateral level under the Gatt.

A source added that the senior Asean officials also agreed in the recent meeting in Jakarta to raise the canned tuna exports to the EC through the framework of Gatt.

He added that it is expected the Gatt members will discuss the introduction of the global quota in the EC during the upcoming meeting of the Gatt council in June.

Asia-Pacific Bankers Club Session Opens

*SK0705085893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0832 GMT
7 May 93*

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP)—The 13th annual general session of the Asia-Pacific Bankers Club [APBC] opens Sunday in Seoul with 50 banks from 12 countries sending 130 representatives.

The themes of the two-day Seoul meeting are strategic political and economic task in the Asia-Pacific region and financial development in the Asia-Pacific region.

Bank of China Chairman Wang Deyan, Tokyo bank chairman Gyohten Toyoo, Bangkok bank executive chairman Sophonpanich Chatri, and Hong Kong and Shanghai bank chairman John Gray will give speeches on economic cooperation in the region, development prospects of the region's financial center and reform of financial markets.

Korean Finance Minister Hong Chae-hyong will give an address on the South Korean Government's economic policy and Bank of Korea Governor Kim Myong-ho will deliver a speech on liberalization of Korean finance and reform.

APBC was established in 1981 to increase cooperation and exchanges among bankers in the region. It has 57 bank chiefs in 12 countries as members, and the banks they head are among to the top 500 in the world in terms of assets. Ten Korean banks are members.

Japan

Tokyo, UK Agree To Oppose U.S. Trade Moves

OW1105130993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1217 GMT
11 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Japan and Britain agreed Tuesday to join forces to stem rising moves toward managed trade and protectionism, Japanese Government officials said. The officials said the agreement was reached at a meeting of officials representing Japan's Economic Planning Agency and the Exchequer and the Bank of England.

The British delegation expressed concern about U.S. President Bill Clinton's trade policy, which is leaning toward managed trade, the officials said. Both sides confirmed to cooperate in incorporating the agreement in a joint statement to be issued at the end of a ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris on June 2-3, they said.

The British panel included Alan Budd, a senior official of the Exchequer in charge of economic affairs. The Japanese group included Tsutomu Tanaka, counselor for economic planning.

MITI: U.S. Tops List of Unfair Trade Partners

OW1105090993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0857 GMT
11 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—The United States remains at the top of Japan's list of major trade partners engaged in "unfair" trade practices, a government report said Tuesday.

The second such annual report released by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] said the U.S. failed to abide by international trade agreements in nine of 12 areas examined. The next-to-worst rating was for the European Community (EC) and South Korea, which both violated trade agreements in six areas, said the report entitled "Unfair Trade Policies by Major Trading Partners."

The three partners also appeared in the top three positions when the ministry began issuing the report last year.

The ministry said the report aims to clarify what Japan considers to be unfair trade practices by its major partners and to bring such issues up for international discussion along with U.S. and EC reports which frequently cite Japan's practices as being unfair. The ministry said a subcommittee of its Industrial Structure Council compiled the report by evaluating trade partners' policies and measures under international rules such as those the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The report evaluated Japan's top 10 trading partners in terms of trade volume—the U.S., the EC, South Korea, Australia, Hong Kong, Singapore, Canada, Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia.

Compared with 10 areas examined last year, the latest report took up 12 areas falling within four general categories—violations of explicit GATT provisions such as quantitative restrictions, unilateral actions, abuses and misuses of GATT provisions like arbitrary application of antidumping measures, and new areas.

Also examined this year was openness of regional economic arrangements, including the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement, the EC and the ASEAN free trade area to be established over the next 15 years among members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The 168-page report said the U.S. was found to be acting unfairly in nine areas.

Referring to Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974—the so-called "Super 301"—and the extraterritorial application of competition law, the report said the U.S. is particularly prone to taking unilateral action to resolve trade disputes.

The EC has problems in six areas such as quantitative restrictions, while South Korea has trouble in five areas including intellectual property and quantitative measures, the report said. Both the U.S. and EC often adopt trade policies and measures that constitute misuses and abuses of GATT provisions such as antidumping duties, rules of origin and tariff classification, it added.

The report stressed that the citing of a larger number of unfair practices does not reflect the degree of a partner's unfairness and that any practice judged inconsistent with GATT rules was counted as one infraction, regardless of the seriousness of the act.

Last year's report prompted a number of criticisms, including U.S. comments that "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

As for other trade partners, the report said Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia were found to be unfair in the areas of quantitative restrictions, trade-related investment measures and intellectual property. Australia, Canada, Singapore and Hong Kong were mostly consistent with international obligations, it said.

Noting that Japan's external trade surpluses continue to renew record levels, the ministry said, "Trade imbalances do not imply the existence of any unfair trade policies or measures." But if Japan does have any, they should be abolished whether or not Japan has drawn accusations from other countries, it said.

"Japan's goal should be a clear commitment to a rule-based multilateral system, not some arbitrarily set outcome," it concluded.

Finance Minister: Free Bidding Not Suitable

OW1105032193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0203 GMT
11 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi said Tuesday the market could be considering the U.S. dollar has reached bottom against the yen, in view of some rebound of the U.S. currency abroad Monday. Speaking at a regular news conference after a cabinet meeting, Hayashi said the dollar "should eventually go back to where it belongs" to reflect economic fundamentals.

Speculation over lower European interest rates seems to have helped the dollar's rebound as well, he said.

Hayashi acknowledged the likelihood of a shortfall of tax revenues for fiscal 1992 that ended March 31, but said he must still see further figures since a chunk of corporate payments from firms ending their fiscal term in March has not yet been collected.

According to the Finance Ministry, the ratio of tax revenues collected by the end of March to government projections was lower than a year earlier. Some economists predict there could be a shortfall of 1 trillion yen.

On the debated reform of bidding for public works projects, Hayashi said wholly free-competition bidding is not suitable in Japan considering "traditional customs" in the construction industry. It is necessary to take into account the nature of a public enterprise, and differences between larger and smaller construction companies should be noted, he said, indicating some protection is needed for the smaller firms.

Reportage on Cambodia Peacekeeping Continues

Tokyo To Question Policemen

OW0805123493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1146 GMT
8 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—The National Police Agency will ask 74 Japanese civilian policemen in Cambodia whether or not they want to continue their peacekeeping duties, agency officials said Saturday. They said the inquiries will be part of safety measures that the agency has been pressed to consider following the May 4 killing of policeman Haruyuki Takata from Okayama Prefecture.

Seventy Japanese civilian policemen are presently in Cambodia to engage in United Nations peacekeeping operations there. Four other civilian policemen from Japan have been evacuated to Thailand to receive medical treatment for injuries suffered in the May 4 ambush near Ampil along Cambodia's northwestern border with Thailand.

The National Police Agency will determine whether any Japanese civilian policemen wishing to return home may leave Cambodia despite a government policy to keep the policemen there, agency sources said.

Two Agree To Join Monitor Team

OW0805124493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT
8 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—Two Japanese reluctantly agreed to go to Cambodia to be election monitors for the May 23-28 elections, bringing the total number of civilian election monitors to 41, government sources said Saturday. The government on Thursday assigned the 41 people to join an international team of civilian election monitors to help ensure fair elections.

Two of the volunteers, however, expressed reluctance to go to Cambodia due to the May 4 murder of Japanese civilian policeman Haruyuki Takata. The 41 election monitors are mainly volunteers from the private sector and local governments.

Japan originally planned to dispatch 50 monitors in response to a request from the United Nations. But nine volunteers declined after Japanese U.N. volunteer Atsuhito Nakata was shot dead in Kompong Thom on April 8.

Monitors To Remain Near SDF

OW0805162893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1506 GMT
8 May 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 8 KYODO—Japanese and other foreign election monitors will be posted at ballot boxes near where lightly armed peacekeepers from abroad are currently assigned, United Nations sources here said.

The sources within the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) said all 41 Japanese civilian election monitors will be sent to Takeo and other areas of Cambodia near where Japanese Self-Defense Forces personnel have been deployed. The measure is believed to be one of the precautionary steps to ensure the safety of election monitors and other unarmed personnel involved in the Cambodian peace process.

Monitors Officially Appointed

OW1005093793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0828 GMT
10 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—Some 41 civilians who have been assigned to monitor Cambodia's May 23 to 28 general election received their official assignment papers Monday in a formal ceremony at the prime minister's office. Takeshi Kawaguchi, counselor with the international peace cooperation headquarters, presented the papers to 35 men and six women, mainly from the private sector or local governments.

Kawaguchi was acting on behalf of the headquarters' top bureaucrat Shunji Yanai, who was attending the funeral of Haruyuki Takata, a civilian policeman who was shot to death in Cambodia on May 4.

The election monitors will fly to Pattaya in Thailand on Wednesday to undergo three days of training under the

auspices of the United Nations before heading to Cambodia. They will be assigned to monitor balloting in Takeo where Japanese Self-Defense Forces personnel have been deployed, according to a report from Phnom Penh.

Japan originally planned to send 50 election monitors, but nine volunteers, including seven municipal government officials, withdrew their applications after unknown attackers killed U.N. volunteer Atsuhito Nakata, 25, in Kompong Thom on April 5.

Officials Discuss Security Issue

OW1005134593 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0302 GMT 10 May 93

[From the "NHK News" program]

[Text] Regarding the meeting between Home Affairs Minister Murata and Representative Akashi of the United Nations Transition Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC], Chief Cabinet Secretary Kono explained a plan to ask the UNTAC to remove civilian policemen from some areas where it is impossible to supply food and other goods or assure their security, and relocate them to other areas.

At a news conference, he said that he had contacted Home Affairs Minister Murata and discovered that, although no Japanese civilian policemen in Cambodia want to resign, there are some areas where it is very difficult to ensure living standards, including a supply of food and water—and security—and where the civilian policemen cannot perform the duties they were originally assigned to carry out.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kono then touched on the meeting between Home Affairs Minister Murata and Representative Akashi and said: At the meeting, we have to ask what kind of measures the UNTAC is planning to take to deal with such severe circumstances. We have to ask the UNTAC to withdraw the civilian policemen from these areas, where they cannot carry out the duties they were primarily assigned to carry out, and to relocate them to other areas.

On the other hand, the Liberal Democratic Party's Secretary General Kajiyama and Diet Affairs Committee Chairman Kawara held a meeting at the Diet building this morning and agreed that the LDP needs to urgently discuss, at the Diet, the security of peacekeeping operations, including the activities of civilian policemen and Self-Defense officials in Cambodia.

They decided to hold a government-LDP meeting to discuss future countermeasures on 12 May, when Home Affairs Minister Murata comes home, and then to start coordinating with opposition parties on the possibility of holding Diet deliberations on this issue as early as 13 May.

Murata Terms Meeting Meaningful

OW1005091893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0842 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—Home Affairs Minister Keijiro Murata on Monday called his meeting with the head of the U.N. mission in Cambodia "meaningful," Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono said. At a regular press conference, Kono said Murata made a brief report on the talks by telephone to Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa after he met with Yasushi Akashi, head of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), in Phnom Penh earlier in the day.

Kono said Murata told Miyazawa that he and Akashi discussed the current situation in Cambodia, where guerrilla attacks—believed to be by the Khmer Rouge faction—on U.N. personnel are on the increase ahead of the May 23-28 general elections. Kono said Murata discussed with Akashi stepped-up security measures not only for Japanese peacekeepers but for all U.N. personnel taking part in the peacekeeping operations in the war-torn country.

Kono, however, did not give details of the Murata-Akashi meeting, saying Murata will brief reporters about the talks in Phnom Penh around 9:00 P.M. Japan time. According to a report from Phnom Penh, Murata and Akashi agreed to deploy Japanese election monitors in takeo in southern Cambodia, where some 600 Japanese Self-Defense Forces engineering troops are working to reconstruct roads and bridges.

Murata hurriedly flew into Phnom Penh to meet with Akashi in the wake of the killing of a Japanese civilian policeman in an ambush in northwestern Cambodia.

Last week, Haruyuki Takata, 33, was killed in the ambush by an unidentified armed group in Ampil, near the Thai border. Takata was the first Japanese UNTAC member to be killed in Cambodia.

On April 8, Atsuhito Nakata, 25, along with his Cambodian interpreter, was also shot to death in an ambush in the central province of Kompong Thom. He was a U.N. volunteer.

Some 41 Japanese will leave Tokyo Wednesday to work as election monitors in Cambodia. They will fly into Phnom Penh on Sunday after undergoing UNTAC-organized training in Thailand.

Miyazawa Rejects Troop Withdrawal

OW1105073093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0636 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Tuesday Japan is not considering the pullout of its troops from Cambodia despite intensifying attacks on U.N. peacekeepers there.

"Fighting has not reopened on an all-out basis and the basic framework of the Paris peace agreement has been

maintained," Miyazawa said at a House of Representatives plenary session in reply to questions from the Social Democratic Party's Yoshio Hachiro and Komeito's Fusao Fujiwara.

"The five conditions for our participation (in U.N. peacekeeping activities abroad) are met, and we are not at the stage of considering the suspension or the withdrawal" of peacekeepers stationed in the war-torn country, he added. The conditions include that a cease-fire be in force among the warring sides and that local parties consent to the U.N. mission.

Calls for the withdrawal of personnel from Cambodia have intensified in Japan since a Japanese police officer was killed in the country last week. Haruyuki Takata, 33, was shot dead by unidentified attackers in an ambush in western Cambodia. Nine other U.N. peacekeepers, four Japanese and five Dutch, were injured in the attack.

The Khmer Rouge guerrillas are widely believed responsible for the ambush and most of the other attacks on U.N. peacekeepers in an attempt to disrupt the U.N.-sponsored general election May 23-28.

The Khmer Rouge is boycotting the election and says it will not honor the results.

Miyazawa also said, "It is a fact that things initially unexpected have emerged after the Pol Pot faction (Khmer Rouge) refused to disarm and take part in the election." But he said the Khmer Rouge demands a strict implementation of the peace accord signed in Paris in 1991 by the four rival factions in Cambodia to end the 13 years of war. Miyazawa said the group is not taking action to totally negate U.N. efforts there.

"The government will take all possible measures to secure our personnel dispatched there and continue to back UNTAC (the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia) to achieve peace," Miyazawa said.

The Japanese Government sent Home Affairs Minister Keijiro Murata to Cambodia this week to ask UNTAC to take stepped-up security measures for Japanese personnel. Yasushi Akashi, a Japanese national who heads UNTAC, rejected Murata's request Monday to transfer Japanese peacekeepers to safer areas, saying the U.N. authority cannot give Japan any special treatment.

Japan sent 75 civilian police officers, 600 Self-Defense Forces troops and eight cease-fire monitors to Cambodia last year in its first dispatch of troops abroad since World War II.

Muto Reaffirms Government Stand

OW1105042793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0350 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 11, KYODO—The Cambodia peace accord remains in effect despite a recent spate of attacks on United Nations peacekeepers and civilian police, Foreign Minister Kabun Muto said Tuesday. Muto told

the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives that the "basic framework" of the Paris peace accord of 1991 remains in place as there has been no resumption of "full-scale warfare" between the Cambodian factions.

The foreign minister was defending the government's policy of keeping Japanese military units and civilian police in Cambodia against criticism that the "five principles" allowing their initial dispatch no longer remain valid.

Japan's five conditions for Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel to be dispatched for UN peacekeeping operations include a cease-fire by warring parties.

Muto also said Japan wants to do its part in seeing that the Cambodian elections set for later this month are carried out on schedule and as peacefully as possible in line with the desire of the majority of Cambodians. He noted that the Khmer Rouge faction, which opposes the elections and is widely suspected of carrying out the attacks on UN personnel, has stated its intention to remain in the Supreme National Council (SNC), which comprises the four major Cambodian factions.

Meanwhile, Yuichi Ichikawa, secretary general of the No. 2 opposition party Komeito, told reporters the government should consider suspension of operations of civilian police in Cambodia if the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) cannot take further safety measures for personnel.

Nakayama, Kajiyama, Kono Comment

OW1105090293 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0304 GMT 11 May 93

[From "NHK News" program]

[Text] Japanese election monitors will be stationed in Takeo Province in Cambodia, where Self-Defense Forces [SDF] engineering units are based. Referring to their stationing in the province at a news conference held today after a cabinet meeting, Defense Agency Director General Toshio Nakayama said that SDF personnel cannot protect the Japanese election monitors but can help protect them by gathering information from and maintaining liaison with other nations' infantry units assigned to defend the province. In this way, Mr. Nakayama indicated that the SDF engineering units will take as many measures as possible for the safety of the Japanese election monitors.

At today's meeting of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] executives, LDP Secretary General Seiroku Kajiyama referred to the killing of a Japanese policeman who served with the UN peacekeeping operations [PKO] and said: Full discussions had been held on how SDF personnel should participate in the PKO, but it has been pointed out that no discussions had been held on the safety of Japanese policemen and that it is important to deepen discussions on how to ensure the safety for

Japanese peacekeepers, including volunteers, in order for Japan to make perfect personnel contributions.

There are reports that faced with intensifying activities by the Pol Pot faction to disrupt elections in Cambodia, UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia] head Akashi has decided to rearm the Phnom Penh government, the Ranariddh faction, and the Son Sann faction with weapons it confiscated from them in the past. Commenting on the reports at a news conference held this morning, Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono said that the Japanese Government has not confirmed the decision and continued to say as follows:

[Begin Kono recording] If the decision by the UNTAC representative will lead to an extensive use of weapons in Cambodia, we do not think the decision is desirable. [end recording]

Tokyo: No Special Treatment Asked

OW1105113293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Japan did not demand "preferential treatment" in asking United Nations authorities in Cambodia to relocate its civilian police from unsafe provincial areas, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday. Spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa told foreign journalists, "We are not seeking any specific preferential treatment for the Japanese personnel."

On Monday, Yasushi Akashi, the Japanese head of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), rejected a Japanese request to move its police officers from danger zones.

Akashi also turned down another Japanese request to allow Japanese policemen to gather in the Cambodian capital to discuss security in the wake of the killing of a Japanese policeman last week.

A Foreign Ministry source denied that the first request carried the implication that police officers from other countries should replace the Japanese in danger zones. He said that in effect Japan was suggesting UNTAC abandon certain posts altogether.

Hanabusa said UNTAC's reaction to Japan's requests was not "100 percent negative," adding that UNTAC remained open to unspecified "alternative suggestions."

A ministry source suggested UNTAC may very well reduce the number of police posts. He noted that UNTAC is already planning to substantially reduce the number of polling stations to ensure the safety of election monitors in the wake of the killing of a Japanese U.N. volunteer in April.

Japan will contribute 41 election monitors to man polling stations during Cambodia's May 23-28 general elections. The monitors will be stationed in the relatively

safe Cambodian province of Takeo, near Japanese Self-Defense Forces (SDF) engineers who have been helping reconstruct war-damaged roads and bridges.

Six SDF Peacekeepers Leave for Mozambique

OW1105043493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0339 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Six Self-Defense Forces (SDF) officers left Tokyo on Tuesday for Mozambique to serve as an advance party for an SDF transportation corps scheduled to join a United Nations peacekeeping mission in the southeast African country. The mission is the second UN peacekeeping operation for the SDF, following the dispatch of some 600 SDF personnel to Cambodia last October.

The advance team will later be joined by the 42 other corps members, who are scheduled to leave Japan Saturday.

The corps will set up its headquarters at the Mozambique capital of Maputo, and will engage in transport control operations there, as well as in the nearby town of Matola and the central coastal city of Beira until the end of November. Their duties will also include customs work and transport allocation at seaports and airports in the war-ravaged southeast African country.

In addition to the main part of the corps, five SDF officers will be assigned separately to serve as staff members at UN headquarters in Mozambique. The five are to leave Japan for Mozambique on Friday in two groups.

The UN operations in Mozambique headquarters plans to deploy about 7,500 peacekeepers in the country at least until elections can be held. The elections are expected to take place this fall at the earliest.

In a related development, a Russian-made Ilyushin-76 commercial cargo aircraft chartered by the SDF took off from the Air Self-Defense Force Komaki Base in Aichi Prefecture, central Japan, for Mozambique with supplies for the Japanese peacekeeping operation. It is the first time the SDF has chartered an aircraft made in the former Soviet Union but the charter contract is with a British company.

A Ukrainian-made Antonov-124 transport aircraft chartered from the same firm will leave the same base Saturday for Mozambique with more SDF cargo.

The Ilyushin-76 is carrying nine tons of freight, including three four-wheel-drive vehicles, and is scheduled to arrive Thursday in Maputo via Singapore and India.

The Antonov-124, with a capacity of 150 tons, will carry two SDF peacekeeping personnel on maintenance duty and 76 tons of freight, including 14 vehicles, communications equipment and belongings of the SDF members to be deployed in Mozambique. It will arrive in Maputo next Monday, also via Singapore and India.

Textbooks To Mention Wartime 'Comfort Women'

*OW1105123193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1114 GMT
11 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—School textbooks will soon pay greater attention to Japan's use of tens of thousands of Asian women in frontline brothels during World War II, the Education Ministry said Tuesday.

The "comfort women" issue, presently noted only in a single passage of one history textbook, will be mentioned in more detail in nine different texts from next fiscal year, the ministry said. It said history texts submitted for review in April 1992 have been largely approved, with revisions on the issue limited to the age and numbers of women forced to work as wartime prostitutes.

The results of the review reflect Japan's deference to relations with South Korea and other neighboring countries from where the women were taken and an official investigation that acknowledged last July the government's participation in procuring the women.

The South Korean Embassy in Tokyo hailed the news as a "positive development in South Korea-Japan relations." The embassy called the inclusion of Japan's forced labor and use of comfort women in the textbooks as a "step forward," saying "The younger generations who bear the future of Japan will have a correct understanding of its past history."

One publisher mentions the issues in a number of separate places and specifically takes two pages to describe Japan's 1910-1945 colonial rule over the Korean people. "A large number of women as comfort women were forced to the front lines in China, the Philippines, Indonesia and Okinawa and became sacrifices of Japan's war," the text says.

Further, it mentions an address by Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to the South Korean National Assembly in January 1992 in which he apologized for the enslavement of the women.

Another publisher notes the comfort women not only came from the Korean peninsula, but also from Taiwan and the Philippines, while a third includes a photo of the order to recruit comfort women for the military.

However, another publisher mentions only in footnotes, "There were also some women who were forced along as 'comfort women'."

One publisher wrote there were "an estimated 100,000" comfort women, but the ministry suggested after its review the number has not been confirmed and the text should avoid actual figures. The publisher changed the text to read "a large number."

Another text said, "17- and 18-year-old girls from Korea, Taiwan, and the Philippines were recruited into the 'volunteer corps' to serve as comfort women for the Japanese military." The ministry, however, expressed

uncertainty about writing the ages of the comfort women and remarked the volunteers corps and comfort women were separate. The text was approved when the ages and mention of the volunteer corps were dropped.

The only mention of the wartime prostitution in a textbook currently in use states, "a large number of women (in Korea) were rounded up as comfort women."

Singaporean Prime Minister Arrives for Visit

*OW0905093693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0849 GMT
9 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO—Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong arrived in Tokyo on Sunday for a four-day visit for talks with Japanese leaders. Goh is expected to seek expanded bilateral cooperation between Japan and Singapore.

Goh is accompanied by Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng and Home Affairs Minister Shanmugam Jayakumar. He will meet Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Monday for talks spanning bilateral, regional and international issues during the visit—his first to Japan since assuming leadership in November 1990.

Goh is also scheduled to have an audience with Emperor Akihito and attend a court luncheon the same day.

On Wednesday, the Singapore leader will give a keynote speech at an Asia Society-sponsored conference.

Goh will also meet Foreign Minister Kabun Muto, Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi, International Trade and Industry Minister Yoshiro Mori and Defense Agency Director General Toshio Nakayama.

Urges Investment in Other Nations

*OW1105123293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0754 GMT
11 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Singaporean Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong called on Japanese business leaders Tuesday to jointly invest with Singapore in other Asian countries.

Goh made the remarks in a speech at a luncheon hosted by five leading Japanese economic organizations. As an example, Goh said Singapore and China are trying to develop an industrial area in Shanghai by introducing a concept similar to the so-called "golden triangle of growth," which linked Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia.

The two countries also are studying a similar project which could be applied to India, Goh said.

"With Japanese investment, these projects can be successful," Goh said, adding the Japan-Singapore Economic Advisory Council should discuss how to work together on joint investment in other countries.

Singapore can also "facilitate investments from Japan" to members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), as well as India and China, Goh said.

Masaru Hayami, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives, said in his speech he is confident that Japanese private companies will continue to contribute to the ASEAN nations "as a provider of funds, technology and capital goods." He also said he is "certain that Japan will increase its role as an importer of ASEAN-manufactured goods."

Turning to trade, Hayami said he believes that "Japan must work to further open its market and to contribute to the development" of global trade. "The Japanese business community intends to push our government to open our country's market even wider," he said.

Encourages End to Uruguay Round

*OW1105045693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0406 GMT
11 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Singapore's Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong on Tuesday asked Japanese Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi to press for a speedy end to global trade talks during the upcoming Group of Seven (G-7) summit in Tokyo, Japanese officials said. Ministry officials quoted Hayashi as telling Goh, "I have received a very good message."

Japan will chair the G-7 summit, scheduled to be held in Tokyo from July 7 to 9. The Uruguay Round of global trade talks, organized under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), has been stalled due mainly to disputes over farm subsidies.

The two also agreed to beef up bilateral cooperation to extend technical assistance to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the officials said.

Goh told Hayashi that Singapore hopes to facilitate investments from Japan, Europe and the United States to ASEAN countries as well as India and China by way of Singapore, and is seeking increased support from Tokyo.

Goh expressed hopes that Singapore will be able to join the leading industrialized nations within 10 years, the officials said. They said the leaders made no reference to Japan's rising trade surplus with ASEAN members. Singapore currently chairs ASEAN.

Goh, on his first visit to Japan as a prime minister, is in Tokyo to attend a private international economic conference scheduled for Wednesday through Friday.

Urges Tokyo, China, U.S. Cooperation

*OW1005091693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0643 GMT
10 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—Singapore's Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, here for four days of talks with Japanese political and business leaders, called for greater cooperation among Japan, the United States and China,

Japanese sources said Monday. They said Goh told Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Yoshiro Mori that greater cooperation among the three nations is vital to the economy of the Asia-Pacific region.

Goh said it is important to enhance trade and investment in the region and that managed trade on a bilateral basis should be avoided, according to the sources.

Mori replied that Japan will assert the importance of maintaining free trade systems at the annual summit of the Group of Seven industrial nations in Tokyo in July, the sources said.

Vietnamese Vice Premier Asks Infrastructure Aid

*OW1105055393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0442 GMT
11 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Vietnamese First Vice Premier Phan Van Khai urged Japan Tuesday to focus economic aid on his nation's weakened infrastructure, Foreign Ministry officials said. The officials said Khai made the request during brief talks with Foreign Minister Kabun Muto, who pledged that official development assistance (ODA) extended by Japan to Vietnam will emphasize infrastructure development.

Khai, a key member of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party, arrived Monday for a 10-day unofficial visit primarily to attend a three-day international conference sponsored by the Asia Society starting Wednesday.

Ministry sources said Japan will send an aid survey mission to Hanoi at the end of this month or the beginning of June in line with a pledge Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa made to Vietnamese Premier Vo Van Kiet in talks here last March. They said the government mission will consult with Vietnamese officials on their requirements for economic assistance in the current year, including project loans for infrastructure development.

The ministry officials said Khai expressed Vietnam's appreciation for Japan's stance on the assistance.

Japan and France had been leveling the most pressure for resumption of International Monetary Fund (IMF) credit relations with Vietnam. But last week, the United States, which has the decisive voice in the IMF, called for the postponement of discussions on resuming loans to Hanoi until July 15.

They said Muto urged Vietnam to continue efforts to normalize ties with the U.S. by demonstrating that it will cooperate with efforts to clarify the fate of American soldiers missing in action during the Vietnam war.

Soviet Poison Gas Dumping in Japan Sea Revealed

OW1105020793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0015 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—The Soviet Union dumped more than 30,000 tons of poison gas in the Sea of Japan after World War II, a national daily reported Tuesday. The ASAHI SHIMBUN said in a report from Moscow that the Soviet Union disposed of massive quantities of yperite, or mustard gas, in weapons and metal containers by dumping them in the sea from soon after the war ended up to the end of 1940s.

A Russian Government committee official made the dumping public, the newspaper said. The committee was quoted as saying the containers are corroding and could pose a hazard to human beings.

Mustard gas causes inflammation and burns to the skin and damages the lungs and the trachea when inhaled. The ASAHI quoted Russian experts as saying the metal containers are estimated to be corroding at a rate of about 0.2 millimeters a year.

The Russian committee is still investigating the details, such as the exact location of the dumping sites and the amount, the ASAHI said. The Soviet Union also dumped the poison gas in the sea "north of Siberia," it said.

A joint working group of the Japanese and Russian Governments will discuss the matter on Tuesday in Moscow when it meets to talk about the former Soviet Union's disposal of nuclear waste in the Sea of Japan, it said.

Improved Treatment of Detained Chinese Sought

OW0805073493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0704 GMT 8 May 93

[Text] Kagoshima, May 8 KYODO—A local bar association plans to urge Justice Minister Masaharu Gotoda to improve the treatment of Chinese nationals in custody for allegedly trying to enter Japan illegally, association officials said Saturday. [word indistinct] group is considering submitting a report to Gotoda next week based on Chinese complaints that they have been assaulted by guards at a local detention house and a jail, according to the officials.

Hiroshi Okano, head of Kagoshima prison, categorically denied the allegation of assaults by prison guards.

Representatives of the association, including Atsushi Kuramoto, chairman of the Kagoshima Prefectural Bar Association, interviewed Chinese nationals detained at Kagoshima prison on April 27 and those in a branch of Kagoshima detention house the following day. In the interviews, 126 of the 145 Chinese nationals in detention at the two facilities complained of brutality by guards.

Some complained of being hit for refusing orders to sit erect on their knees. They said they were not accustomed to sitting that way. Others said they were kicked in the leg if they walked too slowly in hallways, the officials said.

The Chinese were arrested off Kagoshima Prefecture on April 3 after a Japanese fishing boat that was carrying them was spotted about three kilometers northwest of Akune port.

Miyazawa: Combination Reform Plan 'Difficult'

OW0905083293 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1003 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa held informal talks in New Zealand on 1 May with a group of reporters who are accompanying him. Touching on the issue of electoral system reform, he stated it was difficult to understand the so-called combination proposal—mixing the single-seat election district system with the proportional representation system—that has been put forth by the Private Ad Hoc Committee on Political Reform. Thus, he indicated his negative approach toward the proposal.

Speaking on the combination proposal in the talks, Miyazawa stated that since he had not heard anything directly from the originators of the plan, he should not talk too much about the plan. However, he added that upon reading it, he found it difficult to understand; then he indicated his negative view of the proposal.

Moreover, Prime Minister Miyazawa also touched on the opposition's request for summit talks among party heads; he said it might be more desirable to hold further deliberations on various aspects of this issue by the committee. In this way, he indicated his cautious position on holding summit talks at an early date.

Based on this position, Prime Minister Miyazawa stated his expectations that the ruling and opposition parties will start full-scale discussions on political reform at the Diet sessions after the adoption of the supplementary budget bill that the government will submit to the Diet in mid-May. At the same time, he stated he has never thought of dissolving the lower house, at which the major issue is political reform, in order to hold general elections.

SDP, Komeito Divided Over Panel Reform Plan

OW1105113993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1045 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Japan's two largest opposition parties were clearly divided Tuesday over an electoral reform plan proposed by a private council, officials of the parties said. While the No. 1 opposition Social Democratic Party (SDP) took a negative position, Komeito threw its weight behind the scheme during a meeting of the parties' secretaries general, the officials said.

While the parties have their own joint plan before the Diet, Komeito is reportedly moving toward supporting the private proposal as an alternative that may bring agreement with the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

The plan unveiled in April by the committee for promotion of political reform calls for both single-seat and proportional representation systems for House of Representatives elections.

In the meeting, Komeito Secretary General Yuichi Ichikawa reportedly referred to a possible impasse between the LDP and opposition parties over political reform efforts.

Ichikawa also spoke of the need to reach some agreement on overall political reform efforts during the current parliamentary session that runs through June 20. He was quoted as saying the LDP and the SDP-Komeito alliance "are growing unable to meet each other halfway" on their separate political reform plans.

SDP Secretary General Hirotaka Akamatsu reportedly replied his party will also knuckle down to enact political reform bills during the Diet sitting.

However, Akamatsu withheld comment on the private panel's scheme when Ichikawa sought SDP recognition of its potential as a compromise between the ruling and opposition parties, the officials said. Ichikawa was quoted as saying consensus is being built within Komeito to underpin the council plan as an alternative.

Noting the SDP-Komeito plan is the best choice, Akamatsu said, "I'm not in a position to make any value judgments about the (private) proposal," the officials said. "Our party wishes to discuss the scheme within the party first since there were objections to the content of the plan," Akamatsu was quoted as saying.

The LDP is seeking single-seat electoral districts in the lower house to replace the current multiseat system. The SDP and Komeito are proposing a mixture of proportional representation with a limited element of single seats.

The private council, made up of industry, labor and media leaders, calls for reducing the number of lower house seats to 500 from the current 512, with 300 legislators elected through the single-seat system and the remaining 200 through proportional representation.

EPA Chief Urges Consumption Tax Hike

OW1005103493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1015 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—Japan's top economic planner called Monday for a raise in consumption tax to finance projects aimed at enhancing the nation's social infrastructure.

Hajime Funada, director general of the Economic Planning Agency [EPA], said in a lecture at Keio University that the main source of funds for new government projects should be sought in indirect taxes such as the consumption tax. His proposal reflects a longstanding argument among government officials that the ratio of direct-to-indirect taxes in tax revenue should be lowered to rectify the imbalance.

Funada said too much dependency on direct taxes like income or corporate taxes could weaken the work ethic in Japan. He also said indirect taxes are fairer in nature than direct taxes.

Funada warned against a further increase of issue of construction bonds to finance the budget, arguing that such a step would result in a bad fiscal balance. His remarks were in reply to a question by a student about projects to boost social infrastructure.

Apr Auto Import Domestic Sales Advance

OW1105043193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0318 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Domestic sales of imported cars, trucks and buses advanced in April for the third straight month, rising 11.0 percent from a year earlier to 16,641, the Japan Automobile Importers' Association said Tuesday.

Sales of passenger cars increased 10.1 percent to 16,174 because of brisk growth in sales of cars made by U.S. plants of Japanese automakers Toyota Motor Corp. and Honda Motor Co.

Sales of U.S.-built Honda cars soared 159.8 percent to 2,497, while sales of U.S.-made Toyota cars came to 737, against 28 a year ago.

Chrysler Corp. of the United States also enjoyed strong sales, registering a 200 percent gain to 378, thanks to a price cut on its Jeep Cherokee sports utilities vehicles.

As a result, sales of passenger cars imported from the United States jumped 97.3 percent to 4,679.

A series of recent price cuts also pushed sales of Rover cars from Britain up 33.4 percent to 1,185. But sales of German cars continued to sag, falling 12.7 percent to 7,769, despite strong sales of Opel cars.

Sales of Volkswagen cars edged up 1.3 percent, while Audi sales plunged 72.8 percent as a result of the termination of an import contract between the Volkswagen-Audi group and Japan's top auto importer, Yanase and Co., according to the association.

Opel sales surged 402.9 percent to 1,046, because Yanase began selling Opel cars earlier this year instead of Volkswagen and Audi models.

Sales of BMWs and Mercedes-Benz cars fell 17.6 percent and 15.3 percent, respectively, to 1,965 and 2,501.

Sales of French cars came to 709, up 4.4 percent, while those of Italian cars totaled 424, down 9.4 percent. Sales of Swedish cars increased 16.7 percent to 948 because of strong demand for Volvos.

North Korea

SKNDF Berates ROK Premier's Security Remarks

SK0805051293 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0442 GMT 8 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA)—A spokesman of the South Korean National Democratic Front sternly condemned the utterances of the South Korean "prime minister" that the "national security law" would not be scrapped unless "a decisive change preceded in the attitude" of the North toward South Korea, branding it as an unpardonable treachery which cast a chill over the efforts of all the fellow countrymen for the great unity of the nation and their desire for reunification.

The spokesman in a statement on May 5 said it is like a thief filing the suit first that the "prime minister" of the new "government" declared the maintenance of the "national security law" under the pretext of countering the North.

"This declaration of the South Korean authorities on the preservation of the 'national security law', an offspring of confrontation with the North, means that they refuse peaceful reunification and intend to obstruct the great unity of the nation," the spokesman stressed, and said:

"For a democratic reform of the South Korean society and improvement of the North-South relations, the 'national security law', a stumbling-block in its way, must be scrapped first of all. The South Korean people of all strata should force the 'prime minister' insisting on the maintenance of the 'NSL' to resign from the present regime, have the 'NSL' and all other fascist laws totally torn up, achieve true civilian politics through a sweeping fundamental democratic reform and win the great unity of the nation and national reunification.

Daily Demands Probe Into ROK Students' Deaths

SK0805054493 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0511 GMT 8 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA)—Another tragic death of students in South Korea must be probed and the "Security Planning Board," a notorious fascist repressive machine, be dissolved at once, demands MINJU CHOSON today.

Yun To-in, head of the propaganda department of the general student council of Kyongnam University, South Korea, and Hwang Hye-kyong, chairperson of the general woman student council of the same university, were reported missing after participating in a caucus meeting of the general student council on April 11 and were found

dead on the sea off Hampo district, Masan city, some 20 days later, the news analyst notes, and says:

It is a habitual method of the "Security Planning Board" to kidnap, torture and murder students and patriots fighting for independence, democracy, reunification and vital rights and throw their bodies into the sea or a reservoir to destroy the evidence. It cannot be presumed otherwise than that the death of the two students, man and a woman, this time is attributable to the "Security Planning Board."

The "Security Planning Board" probably torture-murdered them, trying to force them to tell what had been discussed at the caucus meeting of the general student council and then threw away their bodies into the sea.

Terrorism and torture-murder are bound to invite fiercer resentment and resistance from the people.

Daily Demands Punishment of Murderers of Students

SK1005054693 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0508 GMT 10 May 93

["Murderers Must Be Punished"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)—Yun To-in and Hwang Hye-kyong, leading members of a student council in South Korea, were recently found dead on the sea some 20 days after they were reported missing. In this regard, South Korean people think the "Security Planning Board" (SPB) is responsible for this incident. This is not unreasonable and the incident must be thoroughly investigated and the murderers be punished, demands NODONG SINMUN today.

The "SPB", the center of intelligence, murder and plot, is directing the sharp edge of suppression to students who have turned out in the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle for national reunification, the analyst says, and goes on:

The present South Korean "regime" styling itself a "civilian government", announced that it would revise the "law of the Security Planning Board" and change its function to suit "civilian politics". However, it remains an empty task and the existing "SPB" is little different from the old one in its mission and function. With the "SPB" notorious for man-hunting left intact, how can the South Korean people expect murder to be discontinued?

If the present "regime" of South Korea truly wants to follow "civilian politics", it must make a thoroughgoing investigation into the incident and sternly punish the murderers. Whether it does so or not will indicate whether its advertisement about "civilian politics" is true or false and whether it intends to break with the "Fifth Republic" and the "Sixth Republic" with crime-woven records or not.

Daily: South Opposes National Reunification

SK0905090493 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0832 GMT 9 May 93

["Unreasonable, Treacherous Outburst"—KCNA headline]

[Text] *Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA)*—Recently the South Korean "deputy minister of the unification board" referred to the four-point question raised by the DPRK at the Fifth Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly as "unacceptable on any account". And the South Korean "prime minister" again took issue with the North over its "nuclear problem", setting it as a condition for improvement of the North-South relations.

This is an open revelation of their real intention to oppose a solution of the national reunification question by the efforts of the nation itself and do harm to the fellow countrymen in league with outside forces, says NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today, which reads in part:

Deserving particular attention is the fact that those in important posts of the South Korean "regime" voiced their opposition to the DPRK's demand, a just demand that they renounce their policy of dependence on foreign forces, manifest their willingness to get U.S. forces withdrawn from South Korea, cease joint military exercises with foreign troops for good and rid themselves of the U.S. "nuclear umbrella".

This eloquently tells that they are still seeking to follow the policy of dependence on outside forces and obstruct a peaceful reunification of the country.

Their such stand was revealed with increasing clarity when they again took issue with the North's "nuclear problem".

As the world recognizes, the North's "nuclear problem" is a fiction which the U.S. imperialists invented with a view to stifling the DPRK which is advancing under the banner of socialism.

Through their deeds the South Korean rulers fully betrayed before the world once again their treacherous intention to keep the U.S. troops and their nuclear weapons in South Korea, step up their own development of nuclear weapons and light the train of nuclear war against the North in league with outside forces.

It is a futile attempt for them to try to obtain something out of their dependence on outside forces and nuclear war against the North. It will only lead to national ruin, national self-destruction.

The South Korean rulers must ponder over consequences to be entailed by their treacherous acts and stop acting rashly.

Daily Urges South To Abolish Security Law

SK1005005493 *Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean* 0029 GMT 7 May 93

[NODONG SINMUN 7 May commentary: "The South Side Must Answer"]

[Text] One month has passed since the 10-point program of great unity of the whole nation for the fatherland's reunification was published. This 10-point program is the banner of national unity and a political program of patriotism and love for nation to overcome prevailing difficulties with the nation's *chuche*-based strength and to open a way out.

We insisted in the 10-point program of great unity of the whole nation that all of 70 million people should be united, open the road for the fatherland's reunification together, and enjoy progress and prosperity together by transcending residential districts, social systems, ideologies, political views, political parties and affiliations, property status, religions, and past wrongdoings.

Now, the ball is in the South's court, and it is their turn to respond. The South was silent about our 10-point program of great unity for a month until Prime Minister Hwang In-song recently made preposterous remarks. According to reports, far from responding to our 10-point program of great unity of the whole nation, he said in the National Assembly that his government would not abolish the National Security Law until the North decisively changes its attitude toward South Korea.

We said in the 10-point program that the whole nation should realize reunification, the nation's long-cherished desire, by bringing about the great unity of the whole nation. However, the South Korean prime minister said that his government cannot abolish the National Security Law, which regards us with hostility, until we change our attitude toward the South. What are all these remarks about?

The South Korean prime minister is trying to find fault with others instead of minding his own business. This means that he has no intention of peacefully resolving the country's reunification issue and that he is revealing his opposition to great national unity.

As we have repeatedly stressed, ours is a nation of fellow countrymen sharing the same blood, although it is divided into the North and the South; and a nation of one people who live together on one land, although it has different ideologies and systems. The powers today are trying to play them off against each other at the cost of our divided nation. Under such circumstances, our nation's great unity and the fatherland's reunification are emerging as more pressing tasks than ever.

In order for our nation to realize great unity, obstacles to the nation's unity, such as the South Korean National Security Law, should be eliminated. The South Korean National Security Law is an unprecedented antinational and antireunification wicked, fascist law which defines

political parties and organizations in the northern half of the republic, where fellow countrymen live, as antistate organizations and compatriots of the North as members of antistate organizations. In other words, it defines the North as an enemy.

Military rascals of the South Korea's Fifth and Sixth Republics oppressed South Korea's democratic reunification force and inspired confrontation and division between the North and the South by wielding this wicked law. More and more democratic dissident forces and people in South Korea feel that the new government should first resolve fundamental issues, such as abolishing National Security Law, in order to make a fresh start. However, the South Korean prime minister brazenly said that his government cannot abolish such an antireunification wicked, fascist law. This is really poor-minded behavior.

Hwang In-song's remarks that his government will retain the National Security Law shows that he is also pursuing confrontation with fellow countrymen in collusion with outside forces, just as military fascist elements of the Fifth and Sixth Republics did. The South Korean prime minister's remarks completely revealed his antinational and antireunification attitude.

All people in the North, South, and abroad warmly support and welcome our 10-point program of great unity of the whole nation. They are confident that this program will eventually result in national independence and the fatherland's reunification as part of a great trend for great national unity.

This is the era of great national unity. Ignoring such a prevailing trend and flatly defying nation's aspiration, South Korean Prime Minister Hwang In-song made false and distorted remarks on the reunification issue, thus revealing that he is a thoughtless politician lacking foresight and the ability to discern the prevailing trend.

What surprises us is that a thoughtless person without vision like Hwang In-song is assuming premiership of the South Korean Government, which is vociferously boasting about being a civilian government and which is proud of the reform and change it is promoting.

We understand that the present South Korean regime is advertising itself as a civilian government in a bid to prove that it is different from the Fifth and Sixth Republics' military despotic regimes. We also understand that it is sowing the wind of reform and change as well these days. If this is true, Hwang In-song, who is trying to retain the National Security Law—a legacy of the Fifth and Six Republics—and who is taking the road of antination, antireunification, and treason, should naturally be the target of reform.

Under fire by public opinion in South Korea, ministers, vice ministers, and lawmakers, including those who amassed assets illegally and who arranged illegal admission of their sons and daughters to universities by abusing their power, have been subjected to judicial

sanctions or relieved from their positions. We think that people like Hwang In-song, who is trying to maintain the wicked, antireunification National Security Law, and trying to hinder reunification—an issue vital to the nation—should be the first target of reform. The people will never tolerate those like Hwang In-song.

We do not want to jump to conclusion that Prime Minister Hwang In-song's awkward remarks about refusing to abolish the National Security Law reflect the South Korean authorities' official position. It is time for the South side to clarify its position on whether it will take the road of reunification in unity with us who published the 10-point of great unity of the whole nation or whether it will pursue confrontation with fellow countrymen in collusion with outside force, just as former dictators did.

If the present South Korean regime truly wants civilian politics for the country and nation, they must take an independent position; liquidate the old legacies standing in the way of national unity and reunification, like the National Security Law; and join in the trend of great national unity for the fatherland's reunification.

Daily: Japan Cannot Evade Comfort Women Issue

SK0705112193 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1052 GMT 7 May 93

[“NODONG SINMUN Flails Attempt of Japanese Government Authorities To Hush Up ‘Comfort Women’ Problem”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA)—The Japanese Government must not try to gloss over the problem of the “comfort women for the army,” hand in glove with the South Korean authorities, but thoroughly probe it and publish the results, apologize for it in explicit terms and make material compensations as a token of atonement, demands NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

It says:

The Japanese Government is insincere in the investigation into the truth about the problem of “comfort women for the army”, the problem of over 200,000 Korean women who were reduced to sex slaves of the Japanese “Imperial Army”. Moreover, it still refuses to admit forcible drafting of them and resorts to persistent diplomatic offensive to bar the discussion of the problem at the United Nations.

Its crafty intention finds manifestation in its scheme to set up something like a “humanitarian fund” and hush up the “comfort women” problem through it. The drafting of “comfort women” was a most dastardly, immoral act unprecedented in human history and history of wars and a grave crime of human right abuses that deserve to be branded as “a crime against humanity” in view of international law.

Yet the Japanese Government intends to put up a show of solving the problem with a few sum of money by setting up a "humanitarian fund". This reveals the shamelessness of the Japanese authorities and this is a downright insult to the Korean women.

It is a foolish act for the Japanese Government to try to bury the "comfort women" problem in oblivion by crafty means.

It can never evade judgement by history.

Japanese 'Fact-Finding Team' Meets Scientists

*SK0805115293 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1116 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA)—The fact-finding team of the Japan Bar Association led by lawyer Hiroyuki Tashio, member of the Human Rights Committee of the association, met Korean Social Scientists Wednesday and Thursday and probed and verified the historical facts of aggression on and colonial rule over Korea by old Japan.

The fact-finding team heard statements of Korean scholars proving that the "Ulsa Five-point Treaty" and the "Chongmi Seven-point Treaty" were forged "treaties" with no signature of the Emperor nor the print of the seal of the state. They were also contradictory to the international laws and nothing but sheets of paper without any legal effect, the scholars said.

And the team heard the argument of the Korean scholars that the problem of apology and compensation by Japan must be settled strictly on the basis of relations between the invader and the invaded, the assaulted and the victim since the "property claims" doctrine of Japan had no legal ground.

The team also met several women who had been reduced to "comfort women for the army" and verified the truth of the forcible drafting and crimes of the Japanese "imperial army."

Daily Views Japan's War 'Ambition'

*SK0805134593 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0013 GMT 8 May 93*

[NODONG SINMUN 8 May special article: "Indelible and Intolerable Crimes Committed By Japan During the Korean War"]

[Text] Japan is frantically accelerating its efforts to become a big military power and a big nuclear state. It is also expanding the size of its self-defense forces overseas. This illustrates that Japan has not discarded the ambition for overseas aggression but is attempting to achieve it.

Today voices openly resound in Japan claiming that Japan should foster power because it was defeated in World War II due to its weakness. In addition, forces run wild that undignifiedly pursue an ambition to dominate Asia.

Publications and press in many nations are widely reporting Japan's participation in the Korean war of aggression provoked by the U.S. imperialists. These reports may be regarded as a warning against the ambition of re aggression by Japan which has grown as a dangerous war force.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The reactionary Japanese ruling circles in the past accelerated militarization of the nation in order to revive the Japanese monopolistic capitalists and to establish their ruling system. They cunningly maneuvered to invade other countries.

The Japanese militarists, who were revived by the U.S. imperialists' patronage and support after their defeat, schemed to realize their ambition for domination of Korea and Asia by actively joining the Korean war that was provoked by the U.S. imperialists.

First of all, they joined the U.S. imperialists in preparing for the Korean war of aggression. In 1949, a number of such secret organizations as a (?historical compilation) team and [word indistinct] were organized. The Japanese officers, including military strategists who served in the Japanese royal army, joined these organizations.

On the pretext of a war history compilation and so forth, they worked out operational plans following a U.S. directive to provoke the Korean war. In October of that year, they came to South Korea in military uniform of U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army soldiers. They finalized war plans in the field.

The war plans, worked out based on the experience they gained during their occupation of Korea, served as a great help to the United States which was for the most part unfamiliar with our country. Since then, these plans were turned over to the South Korean puppets after being ratified by MacArthur Headquarters.

In addition, Japan provided the United States with numerous materials, experience and manpower to use in provoking a war, thus actively helping the U.S. imperialists' war provocation.

After the U.S. imperialists started a war against our people, Japan actively joined it. As soon as the war broke out, Yoshida Shigaeru, then prime minister, unhesitatingly said that Japan will transport troops and weapons to the Korean war and thus will cooperate with the United Nations. In a white paper entitled, "The Korean war and Japan's position," then the Japanese Government stated that Japan is a most important forward base of the UN troops and it cannot idly view the Korean war like a fire across the river. It, therefore, revealed its intent to participate in the Korean war.

Japan, in actuality, dispatched a great number of military personnel including officers who served in the former royal army. The Reuter News Agency on 27 June 1950 reported that approximately 25,000 Japanese troops fought at the Korean front.

The Japanese troops, who were secretly assigned to U.S. troops in U.S. military uniform, directly participated in reconnaissance, preparation of operational plans, attack on frontline units and search operations. They played an atrocious role [akjiljoguro nolda].

In January 1952, a detachment of police reserve forces from Kyushu was dispatched to the Korean front. Also in July 1952, more than 1,000 police reserve forces in Kunma, Nagano and Chiba were sent to the Korean front.

The dispatch of the Japanese army to Korea was all the more carried out on a full-scale from August 1952 when the police reserve force was reorganized as the defense security force. During the past war, Japan directly mobilized many ships including battleships and general naval vessels for various operations such as removing mines, navigation, and transportation. A mere example of this is that a Japanese paper exposed that during the Inchon landing operation, some 50 vessels were mobilized and some 2,000 Japanese crewmen served on those vessels.

During the past Korean war period, Japan gave enormous technological and logistical assistance to the United States. The UPI News Agency reported that if there were no logistical assistance from Japan, the U.S. Forces Eighth Army would have been driven out of Korea early on. Ridgway also confessed that if there was no such role by Japan at that time, the Korean war would not have lasted even three months. This easily shows how great Japan's assistance was.

During the war, Japan entrusted all of its territory for the U.S. forces to use as an advance base so that it could carry out its aggression war. In July 1952, the Japanese authorities concluded an agreement with Japan on the use of U.S.-Japan military facilities and a military zone. It handed over 1,280 military bases and facilities in the Japanese territory to the U.S. forces. Moreover, Japan produced and supplied enormous military supplies to the U.S. forces. They repaired and carried out maintenance of military materials.

During the three-year war, Japan mobilized some 850 munitions plants and other plants and enterprises to produce and supply military supplies including weapons amounting to \$2.4-2.5 billion to the U.S. forces. Especially, Japan actively participated in the U.S. imperialists' bacteriological warfare. Japan not only actively helped the planning and operation of U.S. imperialists' barbarous bacteriological warfare, it also entrusted the Japanese territory to be a bacteriological warfare base. In addition, it provided study on bacterial weapons and production of nerve bombs as well as providing experience and new research results on ways to wage bacteriological warfare.

Japan's bacterial war criminals including Shiro Ishii personally brought into South Korea materials and equipment for bacteriological warfare on three occasions from December 1951 to 1952. They investigated the effectiveness of the atrocity of the bacteriological warfare. This is one of the clear evidences on how viciously

Japan participated with the U.S. imperialists in the maneuver to annihilate the Korean people.

The above mentioned is only part of the data on Japan's participation in the U.S. imperialists' Korean war. Japan participated in the U.S. imperialists' Korean war and is trying to realize today its previous unfulfilled dream. This is why Japan is trying to become a big military power and a big nuclear power.

During the past Korean war period, Japan tried to achieve its ambition of aggression with the backing of the United States. Today, however, Japan is dreaming of launching another aggression by becoming a big military and nuclear power. The arrow of aggression is not only aimed at our Republic, the Japanese forces which has more than a hundred times more the firing power than its predecessor, the imperial army, is trying to spread its ambition of aggression overseas by putting on the wings of nuclear weaponry.

Asian countries are raising their vigilance concerning Japan which is trying to become a big military and nuclear power. Japan should not miscalculate. The people of Asia are not people of the past. If Japan tries to launch another aggression by indiscriminate strength, it will receive just denunciation.

Paper Explains 9th Point of Plan for Unity

*SK1005105893 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1005 GMT 10 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article explaining the ninth point of "10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation for reunification of the country" put forward by the Great Leader President Kim Il-song.

The author of the article quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as saying in the 10-point programme:

"9. The whole nation in the North and the South and overseas should strengthen solidarity with one another on the way to national reunification."

The article continues:

When nationwide solidarity is strengthened in the efforts for national reunification, the might of national unity will be displayed unreservedly.

To this end, things beneficial to national reunification should be supported and encouraged in an unbiased manner and things harmful be rejected together in the North and the South and overseas, and all should keep pace and cooperate with each other, each going beyond his own narrow enclosure. In other words, a united front of the whole nation should be formed for national reunification.

The whole nation should wage a joint struggle against the moves for the perpetuation of the nation's division and

provocation of a new war on the part of the anti-reunification forces, so that these forces standing in the way of national reunification may be isolated and weakened and their separatist moves be smashed.

To strengthen solidarity on the way to national reunification, all the political parties, organisations and people of all walks of life in the North and the South and overseas should be allied organisationally. In other words, it is important to set up an organisation of the united front of the whole nation.

When all Koreans in the North and the South and overseas are allied in one organisation, a solid national unity will be achieved and unified action can be ensured in the efforts for national reunification.

Talk Examines Inheriting, Developing Revolution

*SK1005114893 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0600 GMT 8 May 93*

[Unattributed Talk: "Inheriting and Developing The Revolutionary Tradition is a Firm Guarantee For Strengthening the Main Force of the Revolution"]

[Text] Inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition is closely linked with the work of strengthening the main force of the revolution. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has extensively elucidated the significance of inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition in strengthening the main force of the revolution.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: The revolutionary tradition is the noble revolutionary assets attained in the course in which the main force of the revolution grew up from its root and has strengthened and developed. Without defending and inheriting these revolutionary assets, consistency and continuity cannot be ensured in the work of strengthening the main force of the revolution.

Constantly deepening and developing the work of strengthening the main force of the revolution with consistency and continuity is a basic problem in the struggle for socialism. The socialist cause is the revolutionary cause which the popular masses carry out as the independent main force of the revolution. Therefore, without strengthening the main force of the revolution socialist construction cannot be achieved nor can its superiority be enhanced.

The work of strengthening the main force of the revolution, which is very important in consummating the socialist cause, cannot be contemplated separately from the work of inheriting the revolutionary tradition. The revolutionary tradition is the noble revolutionary assets attained in the course in which the main force of the revolution took its roots and has strengthened and developed. Reflected in this are the noble ideology and spirit and the rich experiences which have achieved absolute and unconditional unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks around the leader [suryong].

When we inherit the revolutionary tradition we can defend and glorify the tradition of the unity and cohesion of the leader, the party, and the masses with purity intact. Therefore, the course of inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition is synonymous with the course of strengthening the main force of the revolution.

Inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition, above all, makes it possible to firmly guarantee consistency in the work of strengthening the main force of the revolution. The work of strengthening the main force of the revolution should continue generation after generation in the whole period of building and consummating socialism and communism. Therefore, this work needs consistency. The historic experiences in the communist movement tell us that if we neglect the work of strengthening the main force of the revolution even for a moment, the revolution will undergo vicissitudes and cannot advance steadily and the revolutionary gains that we already have achieved will be in danger.

Ensuring consistency in the work of strengthening the main force of the revolution can be achieved only through inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition. The revolutionary tradition is the cornerstone for the ages to achieve the final victory of the revolution, and what is important in this is the tradition of kindred unity and cohesion of the leader, the party, and the masses. Included in the revolutionary tradition are not only the guiding ideology of the revolution, which is the ideological foundation for unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks, but also the revolutionary work method, people-oriented work style, and rich experiences which should be taken as a precious guideline in realizing the unity and cohesion of the entire party and the whole society.

This tells us that when we firmly grasp the revolutionary tradition and inherit and develop it we can firmly ensure consistency in the work of strengthening unity and cohesion of the main force of the revolution, that is, the revolutionary ranks.

Inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition also makes it possible to thoroughly ensure continuity in the work of strengthening the main force of the revolution. Ensuring continuity in the work of strengthening the main force of the revolution means to inherit with purity intact the ideology and tradition of unity which were achieved in the formative period of the revolutionary cause even though the revolution has come far and the generation has changed and to invariably grasp the principles to strengthen the main force of the revolution under all circumstances.

The work of strengthening the main force of the revolution is to continue generation after generation. In this course, circumstances are to constantly vary and a change of generation, as well, is to be made. In particular, the work of strengthening the main force of the revolution is carried out amid the fierce class struggle against the imperialists and all sorts of reactionaries.

Therefore, continuity in the work of strengthening the main force of the revolution cannot be easily ensured.

To ensure continuity in the work of strengthening the main force of the revolution, it is imperative to resolutely safeguard and defend the ideology of unity and its center which the popular working masses set forth at the time when they achieved revolutionary unity for the first time, marking the beginning of the revolution, and to invariably inherit it.

The work of strengthening the main force of the revolution is an important one of firmly uniting a broad range of popular masses around the party and the leader as one ideological will. If the axis of unity is not defended and the uniformity of ideology and leadership is ensured in the work of strengthening the main force of the revolution, we cannot defend unity attained at the cost of our blood and inherit and consummate the revolutionary cause to the end.

The party of the working class should give primary priority to the work to defend the axis of unity and leadership and to inherit the uniformity of ideology and leadership in strengthening the main force of the revolution and inheriting the tradition of unity. To do so, we should firmly grasp the work of inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition. This is because we can uphold the leader of the working class who made a new epoch of the revolution as an axis of the unity and leadership generation after generation and shine forever revolutionary guiding ideology, valuable achievements, and experiences created and made by our party and leader only through the course of inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition.

They say that the revolutionary tradition is the mighty weapon which brings up newly growing generations, in particular, as the dependable successor of the revolutionary cause. Only when the new generations firmly arm themselves with revolutionary tradition, can they in depth learn through vivid facts and data how late revolutionary fighters upheld the leaders of the revolution as the axle of unity and leadership and how they defended the tradition of unity. The main force of the revolution is inherited and endlessly strengthened by the newly growing generations. Therefore, inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition is a very important work in strengthening the main force of the revolution.

The justness of our party's ideological theory which can strengthen the independent main force of the revolution in every way only when we inherit and develop the revolutionary tradition was fully proved through the practice of the revolution. From the beginning stage of leading the revolution and construction, our party has deeply penetrated the great significance of the revolutionary tradition in strengthening the main force of the revolution and has energetically struggled to inherit and develop it.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il elucidated the wisdom of revolutionary tradition scientifically and

comprehensively clarified all theoretical and practical problems, including the works to strengthen the indoctrination of the revolutionary tradition and build revolutionary battle sites and revolutionary historic sites well, which arise in the struggle to defend the purity of the revolutionary tradition and brilliantly inherit and develop it. Thus, in our country, the immortal revolutionary tradition achieved by the leader, who opened a new epoch of the revolution, has been invariably inherited and a great achievement was made in the struggle to strengthen the main force of the revolution.

The might of single-minded unity of our revolutionary ranks was strengthened unprecedentedly. This is a valuable fruition brought about by the tested leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is wisely leading in order to staunchly defend and revolutionarily implement the brilliant revolutionary tradition achieved by the great leader.

The realities show that only when we have the revolutionary tradition created by the great leader and receive the revolutionary party's leadership which grasps, inherits, and develops the tradition, the main force of the revolution can be strengthened in every way and the people can advance along a single road of revolution under any difficulties and ordeals.

Deeply cherishing a great pride in which they live and carry out the revolution with the great revolutionary tradition, all the party members and working people should more firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary tradition, thoroughly implement it, and fully and continually demonstrate the might of single-minded unity of our revolutionary ranks.

* Energy 'Crisis' Threatens Economy

932C0121A Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Mar 93
pp 39-45

[By NAEOE TONGSIN reporter Kim Sang-hwan]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] It can be said that North Korea's energy crisis, currently pushing the country to the edge of the precipice, was caused first of all by decreases in funds for new investment in energy-producing facilities and, second, by an excessive emphasis on domestic energy sources, and finally by an irrational energy consumption structure, as well as by the isolationist policy of the North Korean regime itself.

Directly responsible for the shrunken investment funds, it can be said, was the 1989 "Pyongyang Festival."

North Korea poured a whopping \$4.5 billion—an amount hardly bearable for its economy—into the "festival" for propaganda purposes lauding the regime of Kim Il-song and his son, despite a chronic trade deficit. (Of the 1989 foreign trade totaling \$4.8 billion, exports were \$1.91 billion and imports \$2.89 billion.)

As a result, it could find no funds available for investment to develop new coal mines and build power plants for increased production of coal and electricity, which account for 89 percent of the energy sources in North Korea, and to repair and replace obsolete production facilities. Thus, despite the natural gains in energy consumption rates from the expanding economy, energy-producing facilities were left at a standstill, causing a serious imbalance between demands and supply.

Eventually, 30 percent of the entire industrial facilities suspended operations because of the energy crunch created by the coal and power shortages. Even the rest of factories are running at less than 40 percent of capacity or lower, plunging North Korea into the worst economic crisis.

According to the latest available information, gold mines, cement plants, and munitions factories, that is, installations for the earning of foreign currency, are the only industrial facilities still left in operation. The Chongjin Steel Works had been shut down five or six years ago. The 1.7 million-kw Pukchang Thermal Power Plant, the largest of its kind in North Korea, met the same fate in late 1990. Of the four large blast furnaces at the Kim Chaek Iron Works, only one is left in operation, according to reports.

The shutdown of these domestic production facilities triggered a drastic fall in North Korea's foreign trade, which relies basically on primary goods exports. Foreign trade had grown rapidly through 1988 at an average annual rate of 15 percent or higher. But, after peaking in 1989, a steep decline set in—to \$4.77 billion in 1990 (exports \$1.96 billion, imports \$2.81 billion) and to \$2.72 billion in 1991 (exports \$1.01 billion, imports \$1.71 billion).

The trade setbacks aggravated foreign currency shortages, making it difficult for Pyongyang even to import enough crude oil and raw materials from overseas to meet its minimum demands, further worsening the economic crisis.

The second factor, North Korea's excessive emphasis on domestic energy sources, comes from the principle of "self-reliance based on the *chuche* line," which represents the economic policy of "our way of socialism." North Korea, minimizing its dependence on imports, strove for maximum development and utilization of domestically available natural resources such as coal and hydropower.

Its self-supply policy under the motto of self-reliance had enabled North Korea to maintain extremely high self-sufficiency rates in energy—95.9 percent in 1971, 92.2 percent in 1980, and 86.2 percent in 1989 (against South Korea's 39.3 percent, 21.7 percent, and 12.5 percent for the respective years). [passage omitted]

However, the increasing reliance on domestic energy sources brought North Korea to rely excessively on coal (96 percent) and hydropower (12.8 percent). This worsened coal shortages. Also, the low operation rates of power plants due to

industrial water shortages during the dry seasons and obsolete facilities made it impossible for North Korea to meet its increasing demands for power. But flaws of the energy supply structure fueled by the excessive reliance on domestic sources prevented authorities from effectively responding to the critical situation.

The lopsided emphasis on domestic sources produced another negative aspect. It resulted in shutting off the required minimum-level import of crude oil from world markets.

The third factor, the structural imbalance of energy consumption, means that North Korea gives excessively high priority to the industrial sector in its energy distribution.

Estimates as of the end of 1989 showed North Korea's total energy supply capacity at 38.119 million tons (in crude oil equivalent, 1 ton equivalent to 10 million kilocalories), and its production and final consumption at 30.621 tons (against South Korea's 79.897 million ton capacity and 60.713 million ton production/consumption).

Of final energy consumption, 84.7 percent went to industries, 8 percent to transportation, 7.2 percent to households and commercial activities, showing excessive weight given to industries in comparison with South Korean statistics, namely, 43.3 percent to industries, 20.3 percent to transportation, and 36.4 percent to households and commercial activities.

The preponderance demonstrates a consumption structure dedicated to the heavy and munitions industries. It is working as a factor hindering intersector adjustment of supply and demand in the event of an energy crisis and prompting such extreme measures as the shutdown of factories nationwide. [passage omitted]

North Korea set its coal production target for the Third Seven-Year Plan (1987-93) at 120 million tons but, judging from the present production capacity, it is hardly attainable. The annual shortage runs to 30-40 million tons.

To resolve the shortage, North Korea is urging increased coal production by playing it up as "food for the *chuche* industry," putting up militant slogans like "Everything Into Coal Production" and "The First, the Second, and the Third Things To Do Are All To Increase Coal Production," and by setting up a "monthly achievement appraisal system" in each coal mine and assigning "coal mine support quotas" to each city and county administrative unit.

According to the latest available information, North Korea's coal reserves are approximately 14.7 billion tons, including 7.9 billion tons reportedly available to exploit. [passage omitted]

Recently, North Korea newly developed a large "open-pit mine" at the Anchon coal field in South Pyongan Province, its largest for bituminous coal. The government-run Central Broadcasting Station in a 24 October 1990, propaganda program described it as "a promising

coal base with enough reserves to mine for nearly 50 years at a pace of millions of tons a year."

However, despite the development of new coal mines and the enormous coal deposits, production remains stagnant. The reasons: Miners are mostly those classified as belonging to hostile social strata and, as such, not even provided with minimum human living conditions. Consequently, they are not eager to work at all. In addition, facilities are obsolete and the system is ineffective, hindering coal production.

In North Korea, decreases in coal production lead directly to drops in the electricity output.

This is because almost all power plants use coal, except the Unggi and a few other thermal power plants using heavy oil.

It is known that in 1991, North Korean power plants had a total capacity of 7.14 million kw (hydropower 4.29 million kw, thermal power 2.85 million kw) and produced 26.3 billion kwh (hydropower 15.03 billion kwh, thermal power 11.27 billion kwh).

The production is more than 1.4 billion kwh less than the 1989 output of 29.2 billion kwh and the 1990 output of 27.74 billion kwh respectively. Contributing to the decline are these factors: The hydropower stations, accounting for 59 percent of the total power-generating facilities, still rely on obsolete equipment from the Japanese days; the dry season (November-March) every year brings with it an absolute shortage of industrial water which is the source of electricity. Furthermore, the thermal power plants—lagging the hydropower stations in facilities, but virtually even in the electricity output with 49 percent—cannot attain regular operation rates due to the coal shortages.

The fuel shortage pushed down the thermal power plants' recent operation rates from 47 percent to 37 percent.

To resolve the power shortage, North Korea is accelerating the building of various types of power plants. Under construction are the December Thermal Power Plant (150,000 kw), and the Pyongsong, Tong-Pyongyang (700,000 kw), Nampo (400,00 kw), Kim Chaek, Hamhung, Haeju, and Anchon thermal power plants.

Of these, the Tong-Pyongyang and Anju [as published] plants are being built with the aid previously received from the former Soviet Union. They are scheduled to be completed by the end of 1993. [passage omitted]

North Korea is also newly building or expanding hydropower stations. Among them are the Yongwon, Namgang, Oranghon, Kumyagang (135,000 kw), Kumgang, and Taechon stations.

The current expansion project of the Taechon station (located in Chagang Province) began in 1983 with plans to create 760,000-kw capacity in the first phase and 2 million kw in the second. However, the project has been so long delayed that currently only parts of the 150,000

kw first generator and the 500,000 kw second generator are operating, for a total of 400,000 kw.

Meanwhile, the Yesonggang and Wiwon hydropower stations were completed in the recent period. The construction period of the former was January 1989-December 1990, and the latter 1976-November 1990.

The Wiwon Hydropower Station (capacity 390,000 kw), built with a joint investment with China and on North Korea's responsibility, stands on the Yalu River. The electricity it produces is shared equally by the two sides.

North Korea and China jointly established "the Korea-China Yalu River Hydropower Company" in April 1955 as a consultative body on construction and management of hydropower plants on the Yalu River.

In the case of nuclear power stations, which began to be unveiled by the International Atomic Energy Agency's inspection (the first inspection in May 1992), plants are under construction in Yongbyon (50,000 kw) and Pongchon (200,000 kw) for the planned completion in 1995 and 1996 respectively.

Also, it is known that there is a plan to build a 635,000-kw-class nuclear power plant in Sinpo, South Hamgyong Province.

However, judging from the fact that the sites of these nuclear power plants are designated as restricted areas and are off limits to the general public, and that they exhibit no facilities seemingly for transmitting power out of the sites, it is believed that there is no possibility of any of them being ever put to use for nonmilitary purposes.

Meanwhile, the decline in electricity production, while dampening the livelihood of the people and their economic activity across the board, is particularly causing frequent cancellations of train service, which is responsible for 90 percent of freight traffic and 60 percent of passenger transportation. This makes it impossible to deliver raw materials to the industrial sites on time and thus further aggravates North Korea's economic crisis. [passage omitted]

At present, the North Korean railways total 5,059 kilometers, 64 percent of which, 3,280 km, is electric. And delayed arrivals and departures of trains caused by power shortages are so frequent that people coined the phrase, "The slowest in the world, only next to the tortoise, is our train."

Crude oil: The share of crude oil as an energy source in the North Korean economy is low at 11.2 percent, in comparison with coal (76 percent) and electricity (12.8 percent). But its impact on the energy crunch is relatively great in that it is a strategic material and an indispensable energy source in the industrial communities today.

Previously, North Korea, thanks to the socialist economic bloc and the East-West Cold War order, could

obtain crude oil from China and the former Soviet Union at special prices, which were one-third of the world market rates.

However, as the Cold War order fell and the socialist economy led by the former Soviet Union collapsed, crude oil stopped coming in from the former Soviet Union. Then, China came to demand payment for its crude by convertible "hard currency." All this added to the North Korean oil crisis. [passage omitted]

In 1991, North Korea imported 58 percent of its crude oil from China, 40 percent from Iran, and 2 percent from the former Soviet Union. With the former Soviet Union, it had signed a contract to import 300,000 tons, but because of the foreign currency shortage, only 40,000 tons, 13 percent of the contract, was imported.

Crude oil imports have continued to fall since 1988, to 2.6 million tons in 1989, to 2.52 million tons in 1990, and to 1.89 million tons in 1991.

The imports are far short of North Korea's annual crude oil consumption, which is 3.5 million tons (2.97 million tons by industries, 530,000 tons by the military).

Besides these energy sources, North Korea produces 100,000 tons of "synthetic petroleum" annually at Aoji Chemical Factory, North Hamgyong Province, using bituminous coal. [passage omitted]

Party and government organizations are under instructions to make and carry out plans for 15-percent energy conservation. Also, "oil conservation groups" have been organized by Kim Chong-il's order. The groups are sent to cities, counties and various agencies to inspect the oil and other energy consumption there and to strictly punish offenders.

In addition, there is a seven-shift system in effect to control operations of all passenger cars, and thermal power plants run by oil are taken out of operations two or three days a week. All this shows how North Korea is racking its brains to cope with the energy crisis.

However, such conservation measures are nothing more than a stopgap. They cannot be a fundamental solution of the crisis.

Therefore, the North Korean energy crisis is likely to grow even worse in the future unless the economy itself is restructured and opened to the outside world.

*** Electricity Conservation Steps Outlined**

932C0126A Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean
5 Mar 93 p 3

[By Kim Ul-sop, bureau chief of the Power Supply Committee]

[Text] If we are to meet the demands for electricity satisfactorily, which increase rapidly as the economy grows and production and construction pick up speed,

we must increase its production and at the same time conserve and use effectively the electric power produced.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... To meet the rapidly increasing demands for power, we must develop a series of new power bases and at the same time conserve electricity as much as possible."

For maximum conservation and effective use of electricity, it is most important that we organize and coordinate closely the cross-production system.

This production system is based on the electricity consumption limits and, as such, requires first of all that consumption limits be established correctly. At the same time, appropriate technical and economic measures must be taken to ensure effective use of electrical power allocated according to the limits thus established.

In this respect, priority must be given to working out the table of cross-production organization in a specific manner. To that end, factories and enterprises should clearly define the amount of electricity to be used by the production units such as shops and work teams, and work out the cross-production organization table in such a way that monthly production quotas and electricity consumption dovetail with each other in a rational manner on a daily and hourly basis and for each shift and machine. By doing so it will be possible to operate facilities at full capacity at the assigned hours and thus to reduce the per-unit-of-product power consumption standards.

It is an important technical and economic measure to strengthen coordination between factories/enterprises and electricity supply agencies.

In the case of electricity, production and consumption go together. We cannot store electric power for later use. Consequently, should a change arise in the use of the allocated power, action to address it must be taken promptly so as to prevent a series of power wastes, including industrial operations conducted at less than full capacity. This can be done through close coordination between enterprises and power supply agencies.

In this connection, it is important that a factory or enterprise that finds itself unable to consume all the allocated power for reasons beyond its control must report this to the supply agency in advance so that the unused power can be diverted elsewhere. Only by doing so will it be possible for factories and enterprises to use the allocated energy in a practical fashion at the right time and in the right amount, and for power supply agencies to efficiently adjust the supply to the unfolding circumstances, ensuring that all the branches and units of the people's economy consume electricity most effectively.

In seeing that electricity is conserved and used effectively, power transmission and distribution organizations have important duties.

How to send the produced electricity to the consumers without losses and how to put the electric current of a given

tension to a more effective economic use depend largely on how the organizations responsible for power transmission and transformer facilities perform their roles.

Those organizations should, first of all, take thorough measures to reduce losses during transmission.

For this purpose, the maintenance and repair of transmission and transformer facilities should be conducted in a substantive, timely manner as required by the regulations, and transmission networks that become impractical should be reorganized realistically. Each transmission and distribution station should regularly inspect power lines in its area, paying special attention to finding any trouble spot and nipping it in the bud.

Effective technical measures should be taken to increase voltage. Increased voltage makes it possible to meet the demands for power more satisfactorily even with the electric current of the same intensity from the power plant.

To that end, work must be launched nationwide to reinforce props for transmission facilities, replace insulators with better ones, and to improve equipment and facilities at transformer plants.

Major potential for conserving electricity today lies in widely introducing the far infrared radiation heating technology to electrothermal facilities. Factories and enterprises adopting this technology have drastically improved their heating method, considerably reducing their consumption of electricity yet guaranteeing smooth production.

To introduce this technology widely, radiation materials and devices must be regulated scientifically in such a way that they are practical and suit the electrothermal facilities in terms of temperature, heating method, and object for heating. At the same time, we must build firm production bases for radiation materials and devices for their systematic supply to factories and enterprises.

For effective use of electricity and its conservation, the work of supervision and control must be stepped up while giving priority to related political work.

Supervisory and control agencies concerned will ascertain progress in the supply-consumption situation on a regular basis. They will be more demanding and see that any shortcomings, however small, are corrected in time, and especially that under the strengthened cross-production rule all branches and units are provided with electricity in just the amounts they need. They will see that factories and enterprises strictly observe the system and order by operating facilities only for the hours specified in the table of cross-production organization.

To conserve electricity and use it effectively is as important as to increase its production.

Each sector of the people's economy will intensify even more systematically its efforts for conservation and effective use of electric power and, by doing so, fulfill successfully—with the electric power now being produced—the important overall economic plans for this year.

Kim Il-song Gives Guidance to Poultry Plant

*SK0805050193 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to Sopo poultry plant. Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, gave on-the-spot guidance to Sopo poultry plant yesterday.

He was accompanied by Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, vice premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Committee; Comrade So Kwan-hui, secretary of the Party Central Committee; Kang Hyon-su, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Kim Won-chin, chairman of the Agricultural Committee; and other functionaries concerned.

While going around egg-laying rooms and earthworm-raising sites, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song carefully pointed poultry-raising and egg-laying work. He was greatly satisfied with the fact that the working class in Sopo poultry plant, with the devoted service for the people, have vigorously struggled to produce and supply more eggs to the citizens in capital.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that a great turning has been effected in the development of our country's poultry industry as a result that many modern poultry plants were built in various cities and Nodongja districts, including Pyongyang City. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that by normalizing the existing poultry plants, the people's growing demand for eggs and chicken should be smoothly met.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: To produce more eggs and chicken by operating poultry plants at full capacity, efforts, above all, should be put into producing and using assorted poultry fodder based on our country's inorganic resources.

After saying that Sopo poultry plant has properly managed earthworm-raising sites and produced and used protein feed in its own strength, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: All poultry plants, cooperatives, and farming villages across the country should establish an earthworm-raising place and produce good protein feed by learning from Sopo poultry plant's experience.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: A production culture should be established by properly installing flushing-ventilation facilities in poultry cages. He said that preventive measures against epidemics should be thoroughly taken.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: To increase poultry-raising and the egg-laying rate, poultry should be raised scientifically and technologically. To this end, all work—feeding, keeping temperature and humidity, and preventing epidemics—should be carried

out scientifically and technologically in accordance with poultry's specific conditions.

Scientists and technicians in the agricultural fields should constantly put great efforts into a scientific research work to resolve a scientific and technological issue which arises in further developing our country's poultry industry, including the issue of smoothly producing and supplying protein feed and [words indistinct]-mixed fodder on one's own strength.

All employees in Sopo poultry plant are brimming over with the burning verve to bring about a new upsurge in production in eggs and chickens by thoroughly implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance.

South Korea

Source: U.S., DPRK Agree To Hold Talks 'Soon'

SK1105012693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0113 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Washington, May 10 (YONHAP)—With North Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty [NPT] to take effect in one month, international efforts to solve the North Korean nuclear problem have taken a positive turn because high-level U.S.-North Korea talks and inter-Korean talks are being promoted. Washington and Pyongyang agreed to hold a high-level meeting soon at their 33rd counselor-level meeting in Beijing on Monday, informed diplomatic sources here said Monday. Seoul and Pyongyang are expected to resume dialogue, suspended for several months, around the time of the high-level U.S.-North Korea meeting, they said.

State Department Spokesman Richard Boucher told a news briefing on Monday that the United States was ready to meet with North Korea to solve the situation created by North Korea's action in the international nuclear field. He also acknowledged the contact in Beijing. In their previous contact, in Beijing on May 5, the two sides agreed in principle on the need for a high-level meeting.

Diplomatic sources said U.S. and North Korean officials would meet in New York immediately after the U.N. Security Council votes on a resolution on North Korea this week to negotiate the date and place and how to form the delegations to the high-level meeting. Attending the New York meeting will be Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific affairs Tom Hubbard for Washington and Deputy Chief of Mission to the United Nations Ho Chong for Pyongyang.

Meanwhile, China has reportedly expressed hopes for high-level U.S.-North Korea talks and inter-Korean dialogue to solve North Korea's nuclear issue in behind-the-scenes contacts with the United States. The sources said that when the high-level U.S.-North Korea meeting is held, inter-Korean dialogue would be resumed.

North Korea has softened its stance for the first time since its NPT pullout decision by attending an international meeting to discuss an extension of the NPT, which expires in 1995, and by allowing International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors into the country.

China, Others Expected To Abstain in UN Vote

SK1105013293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0118 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] United Nations, May 10 (YONHAP)—The U.N. Security Council will vote Tuesday on its resolution on North Korea and China is expected to abstain, sources here said Monday. The resolution is only slightly changed from the initial draft, with non-members to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty (NPT) Brazil and Pakistan opposing overemphasis on the importance of the treaty. It keeps the key contents, however, calling upon North Korea to reaffirm its commitment to the treaty and retract its decision to leave the NPT.

The resolution paves the way for sanctions, proclaiming that the Security Council decides to remain seized of the matter and to consider further Security Council action if necessary. A majority of the council members are expected to vote yes on the resolution, but China, Brazil and Pakistan are likely to abstain, according to the sources. A resolution is adopted with nine or more yes votes out of 15 council members. North Korea has requested through the council president that the vote be put off until Friday and China supported this move, but the United States and other members decided they no longer need to wait, the sources said.

North Korean ambassador to the United Nations Pak Kil-yon asked that he be allowed to speak at Tuesday's meeting before the vote and the members are likely to permit it. South Korean Ambassador Yu Chong-ha will also speak at the meeting if Pak is given floor time, the sources said, opening a rare occasion where Seoul and Pyongyang lay open their positions on the nuclear matter face to face at an international forum.

Paper Reports 'Secret' N-S Contact in Beijing

SK1105020393 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 11 May 93 p 1

[Text] It has been revealed that North and South Korea have held a secret contact through their embassies in Beijing in an effort to solve the North Korean nuclear issue.

It was confirmed on 10 May that ROK Ambassador to China No Chae-won had reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the fact that he visited the North Korean Embassy in Beijing and held talks with Chu Chang-chun, North Korean ambassador to China, on 4 May.

In this report Ambassador No stated, "the North Korean side's attitude seemed much more gentle than at the previous contact," thereby hinting that North and South Korean ambassadors had contacts at least two times.

In the report Ambassador No also stated that "North Korean Ambassador Chu Chang-chun, referring to the allegation that China still has influence over North Korea, said that North Korea has maintained relations with China on equal footing."

Such a contact between high-ranking North and South Korean officials was the first meeting following North Korea's announcement on 12 March of its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and following the contact on 25 January between the chairmen of the Joint North-South Nuclear Control Committee in Panmunjom.

In view of the fact that the 32d U.S.-North Korean counselors' contact was held on 5 May in Beijing and that assistant minister-level talks between the United States and North Korea seem to be imminent, the possibility of a contact between high-ranking North and South Korean officials in Beijing and New York has also been constantly presumed. This is the first time, however, for such a presumption to have been proven true.

On 13 April, a high-ranking official at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that "there are a series of timetables in bilateral contacts between the United States and North Korea, between the International Atomic Energy Agency, between North Korea and China, and between North and South Korea, and one of them would be 15 April, on Kim Il-song's 81st birthday." In view of the remarks by this official, it can be presumed that contact between the North and the South must have been brisk since last mid-April.

The government appointed ex-national assemblyman Hwang Pyong-tae as new ROK ambassador to China on 8 April. At that time, however, the government instructed Ambassador No Chae-won to stay in Beijing until the end of May in an effort to keep continuity in the diplomacy toward China, thereby strongly indicating that Ambassador No Chae-won was playing a very important role in Beijing in the contact with North Korea.

Article Views Policy on DPRK Nuclear Program

*SK3004131893 Seoul WOLGAN CHOSON in Korean
Apr 93 pp 140-151*

[An article written collectively by a team of WOLGAN CHOSON writers, "Dragged Along by North Korea, at the Beck-and-Call of the United States"]

[Text]North Korea's Nuclear Strategy of Uncertainty

Once again the issue of North Korea's nuclear development is heating up. With its sudden announcement on 12 March 1993 that it was withdrawing from the Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT], North Korea sent the entire world into a state of tension. This action posed a direct, unprecedented test to the nuclear nonproliferation policy of the United States, while further intensifying South Korea's own nuclear dilemma. North Korea's

withdrawal from the NPT can be termed a failure of our nuclear policy towards North Korea.

The "motivational" approach seeks to prevent nuclear proliferation by creating an environment in which nuclear weapons are not necessary. Rather than adopting this approach, Korea's policy has been a "technologic approach" that places priority on strength and influence and seeks merely to control the means by which nuclear armament is obtained. This policy has now fallen into total crisis. North Korea's NPT withdrawal has caused us to question what vicious circle we will face due to a linkage policy that places priority on solving the nuclear issue rather than creating an environment through exchange and talks.

Because of this policy, South Korea now faces a situation in which having failed to lead North Korea to abandon nuclear weapons, it can even fail in keeping North Korea within the system.

There are two means by which a non-nuclear nation like North Korea can become a nuclear nation possessing nuclear arms. The first is the means used by powerful nations, that of conducting nuclear tests. These are nations that have ample national power so that rather than applying sanctions, the international community is stuck with having to recognize their possession of nuclear weapons as fait accompli. Examples of nations that have chosen this route include the United States (1945), the Soviet Union (1949), Great Britain (1952), France (1960), and China (1964).

The second method is that used by weaker countries who lack the resources capable of handling the international sanctions that they will encounter should they attempt to possess nuclear weapons. These nations naturally chose the special form of nuclear armament routes known as the "strategy of uncertainty." In other words, while publicly denying that they possess nuclear weapons and thus avoiding international sanctions, these nations obtain the military and diplomatic leverage that nuclear nations enjoy over other nations by unofficially leaking intelligence indicating that they may have nuclear weapons. Even Israel, who clearly must be seen as a nuclear nation, continues to utilize this strategy of uncertainty. During the 1973 war, they leaked out talk of the "immortality of nuclear use" and led the Arab states into negotiating an armistice. This is already a widely known fact.

What ultimately determines which path a nation takes may be seen as depending on the individual nation's national power and the judgement of its leader.

We writers never once thought that North Korea would abandon nuclear development. We also believe that they will never "publicly declare possession of nuclear weapons." Instead, we have warned on several occasions of the possibility of a North Korean version of the "strategy of uncertainty." Of course our feelings that North Korea will never resolutely come out and publicly declare their nuclear capability are based on the response we expected such a declaration would generate from stronger nations.

We still have not changed our minds even with North Korea's declared withdrawal from the NPT. Yet the possibility is nonetheless growing greater day-by-day that North Korea will resort to a North Korean version of a neither-confirm-nor-deny (NCND) policy while tacitly flaunting their nuclear capabilities.

Even up until the end of the 1980s, the NCND policy of the United States was South Korea's nuclear policy toward the North. That is, as one link of the U.S. strategy to deter North Korea, Korea maintained a position of neither commenting affirmatively or negatively about the presence of U.S. tactical nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula. This policy was regarded as reaping the greatest security benefits.

After having maintained this policy, South Koreans' perceptions of the nuclear issue began to ignite as photographs of North Korean nuclear facilities taken by French and U.S. satellites received the attention of the international press. It was 1989 when the debate on the North Korean nuclear issue first hit the Korean press. The 5-megawatt research reactor at Yongbyon that has been the focus of suspicions was already in operation, and construction of the reprocessing facility had begun in the mid-1980s. It is still unknown why it was the end of the 1980s before the United States made an issue out of these facilities.

On 10 December 1991, South Korea signed the "Agreement on Reconciliation and Non-aggression, Exchange and Cooperation," which omitted any reference to the nuclear issue. This historical agreement was implemented on 19 February 1992. In our opinion, this was an expression of our government's intention to handle the nuclear issue separately from other North-South issues. The United States immediately expressed their displeasure. Soon afterwards, on 22 March, high-level South Korean officials clarified their "linkage policy" by stating, "If the North Korean nuclear issue is not resolved, even economic cooperation between the North and South will be impossible." This reflected a change in policy from separation to linkage, and the nuclear issue once again became standard fare on the menus of Korean newspapers.

Sixth Republic's Nuclear Policy Victim to Outsiders

Then on 18 September 1992, U.S. Ambassador to Korea Donald Gregg during a breakfast meeting held by the Association of Korean Newspaper Editors stated, "U.S. concerns over North Korea's nuclear development have mitigated. Nuclear development has not progressed as far as we had worried." In stating this, Ambassador Gregg hinted at a change in the U.S. position concerning the nuclear issue. That same day, during an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES during his visit to the United Nations, President No Tae-u also stated, "I am firmly convinced that North Korea's intentions to develop nuclear weapons have weakened." People thus

came to surmise that there had been some fine-tuning of positions between our government and the U.S. State Department.

Following this, political news related to the presidential election captured the front pages of the newspapers. The nuclear issue began to fade somewhat. The entire world's attention became focused on the Japanese plutonium transport ship at that time as well. Thus incidents that would otherwise be foreboding of "emergency situations" such as North Korea's possession of plutonium or Japan's massive stockpiling of plutonium were occurring, yet all of the media's attention was focused on the elections.

Then in February 1993 as they were conducting their sixth ad hoc inspection, the IAEA formally requested special inspections on two suspicious sites in the vicinity of Yongbyon. With North Korea's refusal to allow the inspections, media attention was focused on whether North Korea was concealing plutonium. The war of rhetoric between the IAEA and North Korea again began to adorn the pages of the newspapers. On 2 March 1993, Germany's STERN magazine quoted KGB reports that North Korea has already produced nuclear weapons. As soon as this was reported, the question of whether North Korea possessed nuclear weapons became the most pressing area of concern.

In sum, nuclear issues surrounding the Korean peninsula have ebbed and flowed to an excessive degree based on third parties. This process has been repeated over and over, and must be explained by various reasons: the fountainhead problem of insufficient intelligence capabilities and the lack of intelligence satellites; the inertia of our government that has been dependent on foreign intelligence rather than working toward its own evaluation of the situation; the overall insufficiency of the domestic debate over the nuclear issue; and conditions within the media where it is difficult to cultivate a group of journalists specializing in individual fields. All of these are contributing factors.

Koreans also appear to have a tendency to disdain things of our own and value those of others. This is our tendency to be self-debasing, and is also a reason why the nuclear issue seems to be driven by outsiders. Only a nuclear policy that is formed by our rules, one that reflects our perceptions, and one that places priority on our interests rather on someone else's is an independent nuclear policy. Working toward these ends even if only at a gradual pace is what we believe to be a future-oriented nuclear policy suitable for the image of a New Korea. There are numerous difficulties in attempting to see Korea's nuclear policy during five years of the Sixth Republic as an independent nuclear policy.

U.S. Influence Too Great

President No Tae-u's 8 December 1991 Declaration of Denuclearization, in which the president declared that there were "no nuclear weapons" in South Korea, together with the linkage policy that followed linking the

North Korean nuclear question with other issues in general formed the framework of the Sixth Republic's nuclear policy. The Declaration of Denuclearization was, in essence, two proclamations. One was a usual denuclearization statement saying "we will not make or possess nuclear weapons," thus abandoning the military use of nuclear technology. The second was a very uncommon proclamation: "We will not possess enrichment or reprocessing facilities that could be used in the production of nuclear weapons."

After our Declaration of Denuclearization, South Korea requested corresponding measures be adopted by North Korea. North Korea accepted, and on 30 December 1991 North and South Korea were able to sign the "Joint Declaration on Denuclearizing the Korean Peninsula." This joint declaration became effective with the Sixth North-South High-Level Talks held on 19 February 1992. With this, North and South Korea formally agreed between themselves to "prohibit the possession of nuclear weapons" while stating that they "would not possess either enrichment or reprocessing facilities." This agreement also called for the implementation of "mutual inspections" of mutually agreed-upon facilities. Of course, North Korea's violation of the Joint Declaration was later blatantly revealed, and negotiations on mutual inspections also broke down. However, before addressing the results of this policy, let us first consider whether our nuclear policy indeed even began from an "independent volition" that placed priorities on our own interests through our own decisions.

We do not accept in toto the opinions of critics who state that our government decided our nuclear policy while concerned solely about offending U.S. feelings. Various points may have been considered from the policy-makers' points of view. By assenting to the desires of the United States, our largest ally, pressure in other areas such as trade may be reduced. We could have gained more initiative in the North-South Korean negotiating process. Finally, we also may have been able to lower the resistance of peripheral countries to unification by abandoning even the "seeds of capability," even if it meant sacrificing such capabilities.

It is still too early to arrive at a conclusion about some of these points—only history will eventually verify them. Even so, we tend to agree that the influence of the United States has worked as a formidable factor. In this context, it would seem correct to view the Sixth Republic's nuclear policy as the result of various independent and non-independent factors.

We feel that the following logic supports viewing U.S. influence as one primary factor.

First, within the sphere of North-South Korean nuclear relations, there remains the grave, irrefutable fact that the United States applied pressure to South Korea's atomic energy industry. The ambitious nuclear development plan that had been pursued by President Pak Chong-hui in the 1970s was frustrated by the United

States (of course, this can also be called a self-inflicted calamity due to the blatancy with which it was pursued for military reasons at that time). After this, Korea has been brutally deterred from possessing either enrichment or reprocessing facilities, even for peaceful purposes.

Second, between 1991 and 1992, at the peak of the nuclear issue, U.S. Central Intelligence Agency Director Robert Gates and other innumerable U.S. leaders visited Korea and met with high-level officials. This fact must be remembered as well.

North Korea's Possession of Nuclear Weapons Highly Probable

Around the time of the 8 November Declaration, U.S. Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney, JCS [Joint Chiefs of Staff] Chairman Colin Powell, and Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Carl Ford came and visited Korea. In December 1991, Stephen Solarz, chairman of the House Subcommittee for Asia and the Pacific, visited Korea. In January 1992 President Bush visited. In February 1992, Douglas Pald [phonetic transliteration from Korean], Assistant Secretary of Defense for Intelligence Oversight, came to Korea, as did Congressman Stephen Solarz and former Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci. In June, Ronald Lehmen and Under Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz also visited.

In October 1992, plans called for the visit of other high-level U.S. officials such as DCI Robert Gates to visit Korea. If the number of Korean officials who visited the United States (for example, the July 1991 ROK-U.S. summit talks and the August Security Consultative Meetings [SCM] held in Honolulu) are included, it is not difficult to deduce that much consultation on the nuclear issue took place.

Third, it is hard to imagine that North Korea would take nuclear facilities that are the targets of international inspection, deceive the inspectors, and say that they are used solely for military purposes. Here it becomes clear that the phrase, "All dangers will be eliminated if only the reprocessing facility at Yongbyon is destroyed," is incorrect.

Even if the reprocessing facility at Yongbyon be destroyed, the danger would remain. Only when exposed facilities receive inspections similar to that undertaken at the facilities at Yongbyon will the danger begin to dissipate. In other words, inspection or destruction of the reprocessing facilities at Yongbyon would have the same effect on Korea's security. That being the case, what would be so bad about having publicly known reprocessing facilities in South Korea as long as they are inspected?

If North Korea insists that their reprocessing facilities at Yongbyon do not violate the Joint Declaration since they are for research use, then would it not be okay for South Korea as well to have reprocessing facilities? Is it not true that having reprocessing facilities would not be a hinderance to security and would also be profitable to the future of our people as well? There are logical flaws in insisting that the

abandonment of enrichment and reprocessing was purely a decision made according to our desires.

The problem here lies in the fact that the nuclear powers wish to block the proliferation of not only nuclear weapons but the "seeds" of those weapons such as enrichment and reprocessing. As a result, it would be correct to state that Korea's policy of denuclearization fits quite well into the hegemonic structure dominated by stronger countries, whether this is coincidental or deliberate. Somehow the argument that our nuclear policy was not influenced by the United States lacks persuasiveness.

If there are many nuclear dilemmas said to be left from the Sixth Republic, then these dilemmas equate to burdens for the new government. Apart from the issue of whether these dilemmas were indeed unavoidable, the new government has an obligation to tackle its "nuclear tasks." Rather than seeking to assign responsibility to people who have moved on and become ordinary citizens, we will summarize here some of the nuclear dilemmas left over from the Sixth Republic which the new government will encounter as it opens this new era.

Military Sanctions Against North Korea and the Korean Race

The first dilemma, naturally, is the possibility that North Korea possesses nuclear weapons. As mentioned earlier, even though North Korea does not publicly proclaim that they have nuclear weapons, the chances are increasing that they will implement a North Korean version of the "strategy of uncertainty." There are already indications of this emerging.

To obtain maximum effects from this strategy, information on the possession of nuclear capabilities must be leaked out indirectly. (Thus making a nuclear weapon under complete secrecy does not allow for political or diplomatic gain.) North Korea has already flaunted its reprocessing capability. They have admitted possessing plutonium even while knowing perfectly well that it was in violation of the Joint Statement on Denuclearization. They have conducted around 70 high-explosive detonations and left behind traces of those explosions. There are also rumors of North Korea smuggling in plutonium. In this manner, while indications of nuclear development are rampant, North Korea strongly insists publicly that they have absolutely no capability or intention to develop nuclear weapons.

In other words, South Korea has discarded all of its capabilities in this area in accordance with the Non-nuclear Declaration and the Joint Declaration of Denuclearization. North Korea, meanwhile, has deceived the Joint Statement and essentially succeeded in driving the nuclear issue to the degree that they can inflict psychological burdens upon us.

A definite void will result in Korea's security should only North Korea be able to freely utilize special nuclear options such as NCND. Additionally, a weakening of the

U.S. security commitment to Korea and a worsening of North-South relations could stimulate a feeling of insecurity in which we would be uncertain if nuclear weapons might be used.

Critics would increasingly point out that simply listening to the United States has resulted in an abandonment of a capability to respond to the North Korean threat. Criticism toward the government could increase, and ROK-U.S. relations could deteriorate as well. It could be argued that one expedient response would be to redeploy U.S. tactical nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula. Yet this too would be extremely difficult. Arguments over "nuclear dependency" would reemerge, and the issue of national pride that has surfaced in the past when Korea had not possessed any right to decide its own fate would resurface.

Secondly, our posture towards the possibility of international sanctions against North Korea has been disappointing. Should North Korea continue to deceive inspectors and develop nuclear weapons, this could possibly lead to military actions on the part of the United States since it would amount to a direct confrontation with U.S. nuclear hegemony. Hard-line statements against North Korea have continued since 1991, from such people as Under Secretary of Defense Wolfowitz (November 1991) and Senior Deputy Under Secretary Kalpod [phonetic transliteration from Korean] (April 1992). North Korea's refusal to allow special inspections by the IAEA and their withdrawal from the NPT have once again awaken Koreans to the possibility of military sanctions against the North.

There is one thing here that we must ask ourselves. The 5,000-kilowatt atomic reactor at Yongbyon has been in operation for some time now without any inspections (in other words, large volumes of spent nuclear fuel may have been emitted). This spent nuclear fuel can be reprocessed to produce nuclear bomb-grade plutonium. North Korea has already proven that it is capable of reprocessing. Should the facilities in question be found to be secret storage facilities for spent nuclear fuel, then North Korean assertions that they have never produced spent nuclear fuel will instantaneously be proven to be fabrications.

When North Korea continues to refuse special inspections, this issue will be handed over to the U.N. Security Council. A resolution calling for forced inspections will follow. Should the North continue to refuse at this point, then diplomatic and economic sanctions followed by the use of military force may follow. Should we sit back and wholeheartedly welcome these moves if this is how the North Korean nuclear issue is to be resolved?

Abandonment of Reprocessing and the Future of Korea

It is not that simple. One cannot exclude the danger of another war breaking out with North Korean retaliation against the South. The possibilities for other retaliations also exist. The entirety of the Korean peninsula could

also be contaminated with radioactivity. Political sacrifices will also be great. North-South relations will be worse than they have ever been, and the dreams that have been so precious cultivated of peaceful coexistence and unification will be destroyed. Although there can be no change from our basic position of desiring North Korea's acceptance of inspections, overaction does not contribute, we believe, to national interests.

The IAEA, in any case, is a discriminatory instrument that protects the nuclear monopoly of stronger nations. As the North-South aspects of the nuclear issue become more serious following the collapse of the East-West cold war structure, the IAEA at this time is attempting to recoup its authority that was damaged by Iraq and construct a strong nonproliferation system. There is no need for us, at this time, to be excessively proactive.

This is, of course, different from asserting that the issue of North Korea's nuclear development is not serious. This simply means that since the scenario listed above is possible given the great international trends in that direction, we should concentrate more on resuming North-South Korean dialogue or negotiations on mutual inspections, working as much as possible to resolve the issue at the Korean-peninsula level. We must now outgrow our tendency to sacrifice our own interests and follow the lead of stronger countries. The time has arrived for us to display our sagacity and "steal a free ride," letting others do what they must do on those issues that we do not need to act on.

Finally, although it is important to resolve the issue of North Korea's nuclear weapons, how we solve that issue is also equally important. Faced as we are in a unique "interethnic confrontation," it is our fate that we are forced to simultaneously contemplate both our current security and our future unification. In any case, there is a need to clearly establish the position we must assume in the current and future conflict that will take place between North Korea and the international community.

The third issue that the new government must agonize over is "nuclear energy security." Korea's clarification of its "abandonment of enrichment and reprocessing" will certainly have great impact upon the atomic energy industry in the future.

Enrichment is a key element of the primary fuel cycle. It may be called a first-stage applied fuel cycle of nuclear fuel. As such, it is directly related to energy security. Among South Korea's nine commercial atomic reactors, eight are light-water reactors that utilize enriched uranium as fuel. As long as there are no enrichment facilities, Korea must import enriched uranium from abroad.

Only Wolsong Number One Reactor is able to utilize uranium without enrichment, being a Canadian-produced heavy-water reactor. Normally, when a country possesses as many as 10 commercial-use atomic reactors, it is recognized as being economical to have enrichment capabilities. In a country like Korea, where

atomic energy accounts for half of total energy production, apart from the simple economical benefits enrichment has additional significance when it comes to energy security.

In order to understand the utility of reprocessing, one must first bear in mind that uranium resources may be reutilized three times.

When enrichment facilities are utilized for evil purposes, highly enriched uranium that is used as fuel for nuclear bombs may be extracted. Likewise, the plutonium that is obtained from reprocessing may also be used for building nuclear bombs. In spite of the dual nature of both enrichment and reprocessing facilities, it is a self-destructive act to unilaterally define both of these facilities as "military use" and therefore abandon them. There are absolutely no problems as far as international law in possessing these facilities as long as they are being inspected by the IAEA as stipulated by the IAEA.

Nuclear Issues Also Must Be Dealt With Within the Sphere of National Interests

The fourth agony is the fact that the government's policy in dealing with the North during the Sixth Republic was one of so-called "linkage" in negotiations. This policy stated, "There can be no progress in North-South Korean exchange without progress on the nuclear issue." Scholars who support the government's position advocate a policy of "economic cooperation after resolution of the nuclear issue," while opponents advocate "resolution of the nuclear issue after economic cooperation." The former have continuously berated the dangerous nature of the latter.

Those who support the linkage policy state, "How can we offer economic cooperation with North Korea when it is so persistent in nuclear development against us?" While putting forth such an apparently persuasive assertion, they have also tended to regard opponents of linkage as "people who ignore the threat of the North Korean nuclear issue." However, not only is it easy for such an assertion to become an expedient official government line, it is also logic that lacks sophistication.

First, simply classifying these people into supporters and opponents of linkage leaves much margin for distorting the truth. Some scholars, including us writers, have pointed out problems with the linkage policy. We have opposed "uniform linkage" and called for flexible application. This is due to the inherent dual nature of linkage policy.

Ultimately the military utility of nuclear weapons is negated through the establishment of a structure in which North and South Korea are mutually dependent on each other, a structure created through exchanges. This must be seen as the ultimate solution to the nuclear issue. Accordingly, uniform linkage that blocks all exchange, even if it should assist in solving the immediate goal of the nuclear problem—that is, of mutual

nuclear inspections—in the end merely prevent seeing a solution to the nuclear issue. This point must be recognized.

Another objective in refusing economic cooperation with the North is to elicit the North's "capitulation" through the application of pressure. In other words, it provides an external factor for change. However, one also should not ignore the possibility for change from within. Frequent exchange will allow North Koreans to learn more about South Korea and the rest of the outside world. Exchange can become a contributing factor to change in North Korea.

It is important to keep in mind that at the very least, a uniform linkage policy ignores important factors from one side. Collapse in East Germany originated from within through citizens that listened to West German broadcasts. All things considered, linkage policy is based on the logic of pushing North Korea into a corner and receiving their surrender. This is detrimental to the goal of gradual reunification through opening and exchange. We cannot help but feel that it is a somewhat inadequate policy for us as Koreans who must prepare for both possibilities.

Japan Having Emerged as De Facto Nuclear Country

Moreover, we must be conscious of the fact that as we sit and declare the "impossibility of economic cooperation," third countries such as Japan might possibly occupy a bridgehead for advances into North Korea. Thus Korea needs to work at selecting areas to be linked that would definitely provide leverage against the North, rather than making total economic exchange a target of linkage.

Projects that advance peaceful coexistence, yield enormous national benefits, or deny third countries bridgeheads into North Korea must be considered at a level that places national interests first. Thus, it is important to maintain a principle of being flexible in selecting what should be linked, and firmly "linking" it once it is selected.

What is ultimately important regardless of whether linkage is or is not employed is to have the resolve and principle to distinguish national interests. In other words, although the North Korean nuclear issue definitely must be resolved, equally important is a sophisticated calculation of national interests and a means of selecting a method to arrive at them. Rather than a uniform policy of linkage or no linkage, we must work towards maximizing "our" interests based on timing and circumstances.

Condemnation of the assertion that treating the nuclear issue separately from other issues overlooks the danger of the North Korean nuclear issue must be eliminated, again with the goal being distinguishing national interests. To demand that North Korea "follow along and reveal itself" without devising a minimal amount of

independent means and term this our nuclear policy towards North Korea is also not desirable.

However, regrettably, with North Korea having declared a semi-state of war and having proclaimed their withdrawal from the NPT, the opportunity to adapt a flexible policy toward the North may already have disappeared.

The fifth dilemma results from the nuclear potential of Japan. In addition to 42 operational atomic power reactors, Japan possesses 15 research reactors, two high-speed breeder reactors, nine critical mass testers, five reprocessing facilities, five enrichment facilities (including two laser enrichment facilities), 9 nuclear fuel production facilities, and 10 large-scale research complexes. These are nuclear facilities of enormous scale and represent a most modern level of technology. Both scale and quality wise, it is far beyond comparison with the facilities of North and South Korea.

Japan's current enrichment capabilities will allow them to pursue plans to expand to 3,000 tons production annually by the year 2000. Through the laser enrichment method that Japan boasts of and through a few stages of processing, Japan is capable of high-grade uranium enrichment over 90 percent, which is weapons-grade. Following the 210-ton Tokai Factory that became operational in 1975, a large-scale reprocessing facility capable of 800 tons of output annually in Aomori is scheduled for completion in 1995.

Because Japan currently operates a high-speed breeder reactor, they are working toward realization of a plan to store large volumes of plutonium. Plans also call for beginning construction in 1993 of a reprocessing facility (annual processing capability of six tons) that collects the plutonium extracted from the spent fuel emitted from the high-speed breeder reactor. They have thus become the first in the world to have boldly completed the plutonium fuel cycle.

Nuclear Logic in a "Unified Korea"

Although it is said that Japan is using nuclear facilities and nuclear materials for peaceful purposes under nuclear inspection, should Japan combine their advanced nuclear technology that they currently possess with their transport means, world-class state-of-the-art materials, electric and electronics industries, avionics, and aerospace industry, then there would be no problem whatsoever in building nuclear forces at a moment's notice. Consequently, Japan enjoys the by-products of nuclear potential while developing their peaceful atomic energy industry. There are numerous reasons why this must be seen as being "intentional."

Japan was allowed to possess enrichment and reprocessing facilities in return for their announcement of the three non-nuclear principles in 1967. In contrast to this dazzling nuclear diplomacy vis-a-vis the United States, Korea appears to be sacrificing much. Korea faces a dilemma in which it is unable to present a nuclear response to the North Korean nuclear threat. Korea also

finds itself in the position of having to worry about the potential nuclear military power of the quasi-nuclear state of Japan.

The greatest issue facing Korea is how to terminate the vicious circle of security, diplomatic, and economic dependence on the United States and restore national esteem while developing a healthy ROK-U.S. relationship. In spite of the unabated possibility that North Korea possesses nuclear weapons, Korea's nuclear policy toward North Korea is based on internationalism. Rather than having a unilateral response capability, we are basing our policy on the application of pressure on North Korea through cooperation with our allies. Because of the "North-South" nature of the nuclear relationship that exists between Korea and the United States, Korea has been left with no other alternative than to ask the North to "undress first," lacking any capability to "dress" itself."

Yet what have been the results of this policy that defers to our allies? Not only has a strategic imbalance developed between North and South Korea with North Korea's refusals to respond to such demands, but in the future when North Korea applies the nuclear threat, the only reasonable avenues to depend upon are the United States and the international community. As issues such as strengthening the U.S. security commitment and the reintroduction of tactical nuclear weapons are discussed, the international community sends warnings to North Korea. This is the only policy option for us.

As our security dependency becomes increasingly incapable, our nuclear policy becomes one of dubious background: even through we are a non-nuclear nation, rather than being able to demand the rights appropriate for a non-nuclear state, Korea is forced to simply support the position of the United States, a nuclear nation. As the dependency on the United States in the security and diplomacy arena deepens, Korea inevitably becomes increasingly vulnerable to the United States in other areas such as trade pressure or demands for increased defense burden sharing. As we defer to the wishes of our allies in nuclear policy, we retreat from independent national defense, and our dependence in the areas of diplomacy and economics intensifies as well. This ironic, vicious circle is the burden that we bear.

Now is the time, however, that somehow someone must break a link in this vicious circle. We cannot hope to break such a vicious circle that has accumulated for such a long period of time overnight. We also cannot break this vicious circle completely, understanding that reasonably it would be impossible for us to arm ourselves with nuclear weapons just because North Korea has. Korea must, however, head in a direction that weakens the links of this vicious circle even if at a limited and gradual pace. We can only hope for a perspicacious policy from the new government that has taken charge of Korea in this era.

Must Prepare for 1995

While leaving the issue of North Korea's chemical weapons untouched, South Korea signed the Chemical Weapons Ban Treaty in January 1993. North Korea has developed the Nodong 1 missile with a range of 1,000 kilometers, yet South Korea must be content with the short-range missiles provided us by the United States. The pressure applied to us by the United States is quite firm, whether it be the MTCR [Missile Technology Control Regime] designed to prevent the proliferation of missiles, or directives to strengthen our cooperation with the London Group that seeks to control the proliferation of sensitive nuclear technology. When all of these things are considered, as long as we are unable to display our willpower to even selectively refuse the demands of the United States, it will be difficult to have any latitude of choice when it comes to a nuclear policy toward North Korea.

Whether developed by happenstance or actually thought out, our nuclear policy up until now has been insufficient in two areas. It has failed in eradicating the threat from our enemy, North Korea, and it has been insufficient in proposing how to prepare for the post-unification era considering the duality of the fact that North Korea is also future partner with whom we must unify.

Additionally, although one year has passed since the North-South Basic Agreement took effect, North-South talks have come to a total standstill and negotiations for mutual inspections have been abandoned. A war of words continues between the IAEA and North Korea over the two unreported facilities. In spite of this, we would like to expect that our new leaders at this timely juncture make 1993 a tranquil "year of democratic nuclear policy."

The basic themes of an independent nuclear policy that our government must pursue have already emerged, in our opinion. Of course the priority and tempo are issues to be decided by policymakers. They include: reversing the decision to abandon enrichment and reprocessing and pursuing the quick possession of such facilities; actively making an issue of the discriminatory policy of the United States that allows Japan not only to have enrichment and reprocessing but also to stockpile plutonium while dissuading Korea and Korea alone from having the "basics"; developing the aerospace industry to foster our own intelligence capabilities; gradually changing our nuclear policy towards the North of "undressing together" to one of limiting nuclear weapons and, within legal limits, pursuing a nuclear policy of "dressing together" in preparation for the post-unification era (in other words, within legal limits not allowing an imbalance of capabilities between North and South to exist no matter what the consequences); not overinvolving ourselves in the conflict over inspections between the IAEA and North Korea, a conflict that basically derives from the "North-South" world nuclear structure; selectively disassociating nuclear issues from

exchange issues and attempting to search for North-South dialogue; improving the existing one-way ROK-U.S. nuclear relationship into one of partnership; jointly participating in Third World nuclear diplomacy and finding our niche there; fine-tuning our diplomatic posture in preparation for the expiration in 1995 of the Nonproliferation Treaty and negotiations for its extension; working towards the formulation of a healthy domestic consensus and utilizing this in diplomacy; excluding blind pro-Americanism and establishing "democratic pro-Americanism"; and finally working harder towards gathering the opinions of concerned offices and specialists on the subject. All of these are basic topics that need to be addressed.

The President Must Become a Nuclear Specialist

Above all else, high-level policy makers must become nuclear specialists themselves. This is perhaps the most basic of the basic tasks. This is what Israel's Ben-Gurion, India's Nehru, France's De Gaulle, and Japan's Nakasone did. If this country's nuclear policy is decided by those who believe that Korea does not need an active nuclear policy since it does not possess nuclear weapons, then we all will end up becoming a tragedy.

What is preeminently important is guaranteeing without fail the prohibition of nuclear weapons, a goal designated as rational by the international community. Yet now it is necessary for the leader of Korea to have the willpower to say that Korea may do anything it desires in the nuclear arena outside of what is prohibited as long as it contributes to our economic and national power. There is clearly a need to eradicate the "weak-country logic" that dictates that if Korea continues to mention enrichment or reprocessing we will raise the concerns of the powerful countries and thus will not be able to have them. As long as we believe such logic, a vicious circle will continue in which Korea will be unable to resist even the unnecessary demands of these larger countries.

Students, Policemen Hurt in Kwangju Confrontation

SK1105004793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0038 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Kwangju, May 11 (YONHAP)—Around 60 university students and riot policemen were injured in a fierce confrontation Monday night [10 May] when an estimated 1,000 students attempted to March into downtown Kwangju. Some of the injured were treated at hospitals and released, but others with serious injuries remain hospitalized, a police spokesman said Tuesday. The confrontation erupted as members of Namchongnyon, or the Federation of Student Associations in Southern area, attempted to hold rallies at their schools to call for a reinvestigation into the death of university student Yi Chol-kyu in the late 1980s and tried to march from their campuses to downtown Kwangju, he said.

*** President Shakes Up Defense Security Command**

932C0128A Seoul CHUGAN CHOSON in Korean 15 Apr 93 pp 28-29

[By reporter Yu Yong-won]

[Text] The Defense Security Command [DSC] is at the center of a whirlpool of change. The replacement of the DSC commander on 8 March, which coincided with the replacement of the Army chief of staff, was taken as a harbinger of coming changes in the DSC. And this speculation became reality when the Defense Ministry announced a DSC reform plan. On the following day, the DSC carried out a "sweeping personnel shake-up" involving 150 of its personnel, including the transfer of the heads (with the rank of brigadier general) of the DSC headquarters in the Army, Navy, and the Air Force to their original branches of service. As a result, the DSC now has an entirely new staff.

On 8 March President Kim Yong-sam promoted DSC Chief of Staff Kim To-yun, a "DSC career officer," to DSC commander, replacing then-Commander So Wansu (current member of the Army Headquarters Policy Committee). With the appointment of Maj. Gen. Kim To-yun, the rank of DSC commander has been downgraded from lieutenant general to major general. This action by the president presaged major surgery on the DSC. The DSC reform plan presented to the president by Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae at Chongwadae on 29 March includes a number of "basic prescriptions" different in dimension from the "surgical operations" attempted several times hitherto.

The foremost feature of the new plan is that it eliminates statutory problems. The existing presidential decree No. 13239 provides that "a defense security unit shall be established in the Ministry of National Defense." On the strength of this ambiguous provision, the DSC commander has been able to have "one-on-one" meetings with the president from time to time, over the heads of both Army chief of staff and the minister of national defense, his superiors. The general consensus of opinion is that the DSC commander's overweening power stems from his access to the president for face-to-face meetings. The reform plan proposes to change this provision to read, "A defense security unit shall be established under the jurisdiction of the minister of national defense," making it clear that the DSC comes under the jurisdiction of the defense minister.

With regard to the DSC organization, the reform plan calls for the elimination of Division 2 (intelligence division), which has been at the center of controversy because of intelligence activities conducted on civilians. Before the rank of its commander was downgraded to major general, there were five general officers altogether in the DSC staff, including a lieutenant general as commander, a major general as chief of staff, and brigadier generals as chiefs of Division 1 and Division 2. Division 1 (security affairs division) keeps tabs on the

activities of major commanders, keeps personnel records, and collects military intelligence, including individual irregularities. Division 2 has been in charge of collection of general intelligence, surveillance on defense industries, and security operations related to them. Division 3 (anticommunist counterintelligence division) has been in charge of collection of intelligence on North Korea and investigations of North Korean spies operating out of South Korean bases. Originally, surveillance on defense industries and national security operations related to them were the principal duties of Division 2, which used to be called the defense industry division. But actually, Division 2 has collected a wide range of intelligence by dispatching more than 100 agents to press, political, labor, religious, and academic institutions, not to mention various ministries and agencies.

Now that the intelligence division is to be eliminated, attention has been focused on the question of who will take over the DSC duties related to defense industries. At one time it was speculated that the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) would take them over. But according to reports, these duties will be distributed among various DSC branches, including Division 1. Under the new plan, the regional DSC detachments—which have been operating in each metropolis and each province under phony company signs—will be relocated in military barracks. Currently, the DSC has its military detachments attached down to the regimental level. But under the reform plan, they will be attached to the divisional level and up.

The rank of the DSC chief of staff has been downgraded from major general to brigadier general; and the rank of the head of the DSC headquarters in each branch of service from brigadier general to full colonel. As a result, the heads of these DSC headquarters have been transferred to their new position in their respective branches of service. In addition, a total of 44 officers and warrant officers, including nine full colonels and 16 lieutenant colonels, have been transferred to new posts in the military.

Reportedly, included in these transferees are Hanahoe members and those who brought on public criticism for their involvement in irregularities. Appraising the latest DSC reshuffle, its members say that the shake-up marks a "revolutionary" action that has completely redrawn the DSC landscape in scale and substance. Particularly, commenting on the appointment of a certain S, an Air Force brigadier general (former head of Division 2) as head of Division 1, a key post, they say that it was a surprise but a positive action.

The planned reduction in DSC personnel by more than 1,000 by 1997 is expected to have a great impact on the reform of the DSC. Neither the Defense Ministry nor the DSC has officially given any detail on how such a large number will be cut. Inasmuch as it is impossible to transfer all these people to regular military units, the DSC reportedly plans to transfer some of them to local DSC detachments and achieve the reduction goal by the process of natural attrition. Reportedly, quite a few are

voluntarily resigning. Said a reserve general who is well posted on the situation in the military: "The DSC's reputation is generally so bad that when its members return to their original units after a long interval, very few will welcome them. In addition, they will hardly be pleased with their new positions. So, only a few will be able to put up with all this unpleasantness."

Those in the military welcome the reform move on the whole. The DSC has often been criticized in the past not only by the public for its surveillance on various sectors of society and its political interference, but also by active-duty officers. The DSC kept a file of personnel records which had a decisive impact on the promotion of officers in the active service. By keeping this file, the DSC got a grip of the vital points of high-ranking military officers, including general officers. Actually, officers belonging to the DSC behaved like officers much higher in rank. For instance, the power of a DSC captain was equal to or greater than that of a lieutenant colonel in an ordinary unit, and the power of a DSC colonel was equal to or greater than that of a brigadier general in an ordinary unit. Non-DSC officers occasionally accused DSC officers of interfering in personnel and logistics affairs and committing irregularities by exceeding their power.

In the middle of the welcome mood, some military sources are skeptical. They point out that in the past, DSC reform plans were announced and tried on several occasions, but their results were questionable. In 1990 Yun Sok-yang, a private belonging to the DSC, exposed the DSC civilian surveillance operations, causing a stir in society. To placate the storm of public criticism, the Defense Ministry announced that it would change the Korean name of the DSC from Poansa to Kimusa, its present name; ban the DSC's civilian surveillance; and drastically reduce DSC personnel. But no announcement has ever been made on how far this plan was implemented.

Earlier, during the 1989 regular session of the National Assembly, the Defense Minister announced a plan to downsize the DSC, saying, "The organization of the DSC will be reduced from six divisions plus five subdivisions to five divisions plus four subdivisions and reduce its personnel by 860, or 14 percent of the total. During the 1988 regular session of the National Assembly, the Defense Ministry told the legislature that "the DSC will carry out nothing but military-related activities and will revamp its organization," adding, "The DSC personnel have already been reduced by 112." But no confirmation has ever been made of how far this plan was actually implemented. The 1988 report to the National Assembly was proved to be false by Pvt. Yun's exposure.

Nevertheless those working in the DSC say that the apprehensions about the DSC felt in some quarters stem from a lack of knowledge about the actual situation in the DSC.

Pointing out that the DSC is currently in a revolutionary situation, a DSC officer declared that the DSC has no other choice but to adapt itself to the new situation. Said he: "The DSC, a target of the president's strong determination for reform, has already gone through a turmoil on two occasions. Most of the internal obstacles have been removed. The current reform is much different from any attempted in the past unaccompanied by any basic change in the upper and central structures."

DSC career officers claim that much of the common knowledge about the capability and recent role of the DSC is erroneous. A colonel who formerly worked in the DSC said that "the capability of the DSC has been exaggerated. He candidly said, "As a result of the Pvt. Yun Sok-yang case, it is generally assumed that the DSC has accumulated extensive data on civilians as well as officers. But I myself have experienced on several occasions instances in which I found out that the data the DSC had were not as extensive as the data media had." Realizing the seriousness of this matter, the DSC reportedly has embarked upon the task to streamline its file system, including the introduction of a computerized data-processing system.

Recently, the rumor is circulating that Lt. Gen. So Wang-su, while he was still the DSC commander, tried to report to President Kim on the irregularities allegedly committed by Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae. But, the rumor says, discovering that suspicions against the defense minister were unfounded, the president got mad and suddenly replaced the DSC commander. However, the same colonel brushed aside this rumor, saying "it is ridiculous."

He said: "The rumor says that on four occasions, former DSC Commander So asked for an appointment with President Kim to report on the alleged irregularities involving Defense Minister Kwon, but the request was turned down each time. However, that rumor is not true. Then DSC Commander So Wan-su met with the president Kim on only one occasion in the intervening period between Mr. Kim's election and his inauguration to brief the president-elect on the overall DSC operations. As far as I know, former Commander So never applied for an appointment to see President Kim after the latter was installed as president. Beginning late last year, another rumor circulated that "the DSC has obtained a considerable amount of information on the irregularities allegedly committed by Defense Minister Kwon in connection with a defense industry business and the purchase of a luxurious home. But this rumor is also groundless."

The DSC has until now wielded its power as one of the most powerful organizations in the modern history of Korea by producing two presidents, three NSP chiefs, and two Army chiefs of staff. But now it is trying to become a "genuine intelligence organization" by casting off its old skin. DSC career officers plead: "The current change is prompted by the wind blowing from the outside, but it is a fact that the DSC is moving in the direction of reform. So, please stop looking on us with a jaundiced eye and calmly watch how we are changing." Will the DSC really be able to adapt to the new situation? They urge us to watch them with composure and tolerance. But it seems that we have to watch them with our eyes wide open.

Burma

Thai Official Reports Minority Groups Fighting

*BK0805100793 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai
8 May 93 p 6*

[Text] Thai authorities in Mae Hong Son Province reported heavy fighting between two Burmese ethnic minority groups. On 3 May, about 100 members of the procommunist Red Star faction reportedly launched an attack on another Burmese minority group inside Burma, about 10 km from the Thai border, opposite Ban Huai Nun in Tambon Mae Ngao, Khun Yuam District, Mae Hong Son Province.

Official said it could not be confirmed whether Burmese Government soldiers were involved in the fighting. The fighting between the two groups continued until 4 May. Authorities were concerned that, if the fighting continued until the rainy season, Thai companies with logging concessions inside Burma would be seriously affected, and that would mean a loss of some 100 million baht for Thailand.

Thai intelligence sources at the border believed that the fighting stemmed from the conflict of interests between ethnic groups over the logging concession granted to Thai private companies. The Red Star faction has expanded its influence to the Thai-Burmese border. The group has seized trucks belonging to the subcontractors of a Thai logging firm and demanded 200,000 baht as an extortion fee.

The reported fighting took place after the Thai Cabinet approved the opening of 14 temporary border checkpoints to allow Thai companies to pull out logs from Burma into Thailand.

Kachin Rebels Clash With SLORC Troops

*BK1005101493 Oslo Democratic Voice of Burma
in Burmese 1430 GMT 9 May 93*

[Text] Battle Report on Clash Between the Kachin Independence Army [KIA] and the SLORC's [State Law and Order Restoration Council] Defense Services

In accordance with the newsletter issued by the Kachin Independence Organization [KIO], although there were no major battles between the KIA and SLORC's defense services during April, it was reported that there were some clashes in some front line areas.

In early April, a KIA column led by Sub-Lieutenant (Lamun Tumaung) clashed with SLORC's 56th Regiment column led by Corporal Po Than and Cpl. Myo Win in the (Parshawng) region about 40 km from Myitkyina. It has been learned that there were no KIA casualties while SLORC's casualties were not available.

On 20 April, the headquarters of the KIA 5th Battalion, 2nd Brigade, and the All Burma Students' Democratic Front [ABSDF] forces were attacked by SLORC's 105th

regiment. One soldier each from the KIA and the ABSDF were wounded while SLORC's casualties were not known.

Furthermore, a KIA column led by Sergeant (Kreng Htoo) clashed with SLORC's 237th regiment in the KIA 3d Brigade region. In that battle, one SLORC soldier was killed while the KIA suffered no casualties.

3 Killed As Insurgents Attack Kengtung Village

*BK1005082293 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
0630 GMT 10 May 93*

[Text] Terrorist insurgents are hampering and disturbing the peace and tranquility. They are also murdering villagers and planting mines with intent to kill, maim, and injure the innocent national races who want to live peacefully under the rule of order.

At about 0500 on 24 April, about 15 Lwemaw terrorist insurgents led by (Hsit Hti Na) entered Naungcho Village in Kengtung Township and fired light weapons and killed people for apparent reason. Not only they killed people in Naungcho Village, they also looted 15 silver coins, five watches, and other things and burned down eight houses. Due to the brutal and depraved Lwemaw terrorist insurgents' indiscriminate shootings, Naungcho villagers (U Thet Hton), 67; (U Hset Ko Nyi), 40; and (U Kya Wa), 15 were killed.

It has been learned that our military column is in pursuit of the terrorist insurgents.

New Law on Expatriates, Investment Discussed

*BK1105100593 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
0420 GMT 11 May 93*

[Article by Thukhi Aung: "Man from Pagan or Tagaung?" published in the 11 May issues of MYANMAR ALIN and KYEMON]

[Text] In the following interview, broadcast by the Voice of America on the evening of 26 April 1993, Daw Myint Myint Zaw of VOA's Burmese Service interviewed Brigadier General Maung Maung, Myanmar [Burmese] minister of fisheries and livestock breeding, who was then visiting the U.S.:

[Begin recording] [Daw Myint Myint Zaw] Your Excellency Mr. Minister, we are very happy to learn that you met with Myanmar [Burmese] expatriates in America from New York, Washington, and other cities and invited them to a dinner. We have also been informed by you that you met with representatives of various organizations. Among them were Myanmar nationals who have taken up citizenship in the U.S., Britain, Germany, and Australia and they said that there were many others who, like them, had been forced by circumstances to take up foreign citizenship. Mr. Minister, what is your attitude toward these Myanmar expatriates who wish to invest in Myanmar?

[Maung Maung] We are encouraging even foreigners. There is no reason for us not to encourage Myanmar nationals. We invite you to come and invest.

[Daw Myint Myint Zaw] Thank you, Mr. Minister. [end recording]

This broadcast by VOA probably clarified for listeners some unclear points regarding investment by foreign companies in Myanmar. There were some rumors claiming that the foreign companies have depleted all the natural resources in Myanmar and that the people have nothing left to eat as fish and prawns have become scarce. Another rumor claims that the foreign companies do not dare to invest as the government may later nationalize the enterprises.

Minister Brig. Gen. Maung Maung answered in the interview that those spreading the above rumors do not know the situation. He said Myanmar has the Foreign Investment Commission or the FIC for investment by foreign companies in Myanmar. He said the investment proposals are first scrutinized by the FIC and then submitted to the cabinet and that foreign companies are only accepted after scrutiny and approval from the cabinet.

He said a joint research on marine resources of Myanmar was carried out by the UN and some major countries with expertise in marine resources. According to their estimate, Myanmar waters have 1.5 million tons of fish and prawns and the current production is only 0.59 tons—half of the total fishery resources. He said if fish and prawns are not caught they die at the end of their life span of about two to three years and that existing stocks will produce more fish and prawns. He said, therefore, that there is no complete depletion of fish and prawns. Furthermore, arrangements have been made for local consumption of fish and prawns by the people.

The minister explained that the investors have the three-year tax holiday for joint ventures or 100 percent ownership. The import of machinery and equipment is also tax-free. The investment law guarantees that the investment will not be nationalized. The minister invited the Myanmar nationals with capital resources to invest in Myanmar where they will be welcome and rendered assistance.

There are Myanmar nationals who have taken up foreign citizenship, due to various reasons, in other parts of the world. The newspapers have reported Declaration No. 3/93 issued by the State Law and Order Restoration Council on 6 May 1993. The declaration states that Myanmar nationals, who for various reasons have left the country for good and have taken up foreign citizenship, are allowed to apply to reside in Myanmar. The declaration also states that there are many Myanmar nationals who for various reasons have left the country for good with legally issued passports by Myanmar and have taken foreign citizenship. In consideration of the social and economic needs of these persons, they may apply at the Myanmar Embassy or consulate, or at the

nearest Myanmar Embassy or nearest consulate, providing full details within one year from the date of issuance of the declaration if they wish to renounce their foreign citizenship and intend to reaccept Myanmar citizenship and plan to reside in Myanmar.

In brief, although some relatives of Myanmar-born indigenous people or Myanmar citizens have taken up foreign citizenship for various reasons, actually they are still Myanmar nationals who happen to reside abroad. It is just like a popular song, Myanmar Citizen, composed by Yenatha Win Maung. If a person has Myanmar blood from the beginning and he resides in either Tagaung or Pagan, or on Mount Everest or in the Sahara Desert, then there is no point asking whether he is a man from Tagaung or Pagan. The answer is he is a Myanmar national! A Myanmar national if he actually wishes to reside in Myanmar.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Government To Send Election Officers to Cambodia

BK1005142693 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1300 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] Malaysia will send eight polling officers to Cambodia to assist in its general election scheduled for five days from 23 May. A Foreign Ministry statement says the officers will leave for Bangkok tomorrow and attend a three-day training session in Chomthian near Phatthaya before being deployed to polling centers in Cambodia. In Cambodia they will act as international observers responsible for the smooth running of the electoral process at the polling centers where they are assigned. The officers are being sent in response to a United Nations request for Malaysia to contribute such personnel as part of the 1,000 polling officers hired by the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia. Kuala Lumpur has already sent 1,213 military and police personnel to Cambodia as part of its contribution and continued support to the world body's efforts to restore peace and stability in the war-torn country.

Petronas To Export More Petrochemicals to PRC

BK1005153093 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in Malay 1300 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] Petronas [National Petroleum Corporation] will export more crude oil and petrochemicals-based products to China. The corporation will also build oil refineries in that country in the future. Petronas President Tan Sri Azizan Zainul Abidin said in Kuala Lumpur that this development followed a recent visit by a delegation of China's Sinopec Engineering Incorporated during which they voiced their intention to import crude oil and petrochemicals-based products such as resins and fertilizers in line with industrial development in that country. Tan Sri Azizan Zainul Abidin, who is concurrently Petronas chief executive, said Petronas

agreed to further discuss the matter and draft a memorandum of understanding to be signed during Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed's visit to China next month.

Singapore

PRC To Offer \$5 Billion in Projects to Investors

*BK1005064393 Singapore BUSINESS TIMES
in English 7 May 93 p 1*

[Text] SINGAPORE—China is sending a high-powered team led by its foreign trade minister Wu Yi to offer more than US\$5 billion (S\$8 billion) worth of joint venture projects to companies here.

In China's biggest effort so far to attract Singapore investment, Madam Wu and some 50 senior officials will visit Singapore next week to woo potential investors.

Mdm Wu and her team will bring with them details of some 300 projects worth more than US\$5 billion for joint venture investments.

They will take part in a one-day seminar organised by Singapore's Trade Development Board for some 300 investors at the Pan Pacific Hotel next Tuesday. This will be followed by three days of exhibitions and discussions with interested parties.

Many of the projects are large, such as the comprehensive development of a seashore park in Shangdong (worth US\$400 million), rebuilding 149 km of highways in Guandong (US\$ 100 million); an ethyne plant in Shangdong (US\$ 150 million); and developing 8 million sq ft of commercial space in Shenzhen and other cities in Guangdong (price negotiable).

Smaller projects include setting up a mobile radio system in Beijing (US\$10 million) and making vitamin C tablets in Hainan (US\$27 million.)

There are also projects aimed at much smaller investors, such as a fishing rod factory in Liaoning (US\$250,000) and a mould factory in Shanghai (US\$2 million).

Mdm Wu recently described Singapore's investments in China to date as small potatoes" and said Singaporeans would miss out on her country's enormous business potential if they did not quicken their pace of investments. Mdm Wu is Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation and China's chief trade negotiator.

She will be accompanied by Ms Jiao Sufen, director of her ministry's Foreign Investment Administration, and some 50 top officials from the central government and a dozen provinces and cities most open to foreign investment.

They include the heads of the Beijing-based Land Administration Office, who will answer queries about property development and land ownership, and the Foreign Taxation Office.

Also on the team are the directors or deputy directors of foreign investment of Beijing municipality, and the provinces of Fujian, Hainan, Shangdong, and Guangdong.

These are officials who can make policy decisions, which suggests China is keen to reach agreement with prospective Singapore investors on as many projects as possible.

China recently announced a new target of attracting US\$2 billion of foreign investments over the next five years.

Mdm Wu, a former Beijing deputy mayor who was recently promoted to ministerial rank and elected to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, is one of those responsible for fulfilling this investment target.

She has as foreign trade minister made a name for herself internationally, by reaching agreement with the US on copyright protection, and now with her efforts to get China back into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Cambodia

UNTAC Acts Against Phnom Penh Officials

*BK1105092493 Hong Kong AFP in English 0912 GMT
11 May 93*

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 11 (AFP)—The United Nations said Tuesday it took away the right to vote from two Phnom Penh government officials because they were intimidating opposition parties, and promised to do it again if necessary.

UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) chief Yasushi Akashi told faction leaders Tuesday that government army officer Pet Bo in southern Sihanoukville had committed "repeated and flagrant acts of intimidation," primarily of the opposition FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Netural, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] party.

The government party district chief in Phnom Penh, Kroch Pan, refused to obey the order of UNTAC officials who told him to stop disrupting an opposition party rally, he said.

"I wish to make it perfectly clear I will take the same action in respect of similiar breeches if need be," he told the Cambodian leaders, who were meeting as the Supreme National Council (SNC) without the participation of the Khmer Rouge.

Only four of the 12 members attended, and even SNC Chairman Prince Norodom Sihanouk stayed away. He is currently in Beijing and has said he will not return for the elections scheduled May 23-28.

Akashi said April was a bloody month in Cambodia, with five FUNCINPEC members and members of two other parties confirmed killed by government or army officials. Another seven FUNCINPEC members were reported killed and nine injured, but the reports could not be confirmed by UNTAC, he said.

A total of 59 attacks were carried out on FUNCINPEC offices, ranging from the firing of shots to the destruction of party property, Akashi said.

Government or army officials were implicated in 12 of those attacks, while allegations of their involvement has been made in other cases.

Khmer Rouge attacks on civilians left 62 people dead and 137 people injured last month. Another 31 people were abducted by the Khmer Rouge, Akashi said.

Attacks by unidentified groups of civilians in April killed 20 and injured 32, he said.

UNTAC has abandoned its attempt to create a neutral political environment that was to be the "sine qua non" for holding the elections. Akashi had previously said that the elections would be called off if violence continued unabated.

"These elections clearly cannot take place in a neutral political environment," Akashi said, adding that in light of the UN Security Council's determination to go through with the polls, "there is no reason to hold back on the elections."

Racial violence also claimed the lives of at least four ethnic Vietnamese in April, a figure dramatically down from the open massacres of Vietnamese in March.

Another three ethnic Vietnamese were injured and seven were abducted, Akashi said.

At the SNC meeting, FUNCINPEC representative Sam Reanasei reaffirmed his party's commitment to participating in the elections.

"We ask neither for a cancellation nor postponement of the elections," he was quoted as saying.

UNTAC Deputy Asks Factions for Help With Violence

BK0805025193 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 May 93 p A2

[Text] The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia's [UNTAC] deputy chief Behrooz Sadry yesterday asked Cambodia's political parties for suggestions on how to deal with the increasing violence in the run-up to the election two weeks from now.

Sadry was referring to calls by members of several Cambodian parties including Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hor Namhong who on Thursday urged Untac to adopt tougher new measures to counter the violence.

"Any faction or party that has concrete suggestions on what we should do, should formally state so with more details," the deputy chief said.

Sadry said he believed that the UN Security Council and the international community are not willing to adopt more forceful measures.

Therefore, the only plan Untac could develop he added, would be restricted to a self-defence plan which included the security of its personnel and ensuring the ongoing electoral process.

The deputy chief did not rule out the possibility of more violence after the May election and said that Untac is not in the position to protect Cambodia.

He said the Cambodian factions must cooperate with each other and that Untac must implement the peace process.

He said Untac has no plan to extend its peacekeeping operation which is scheduled to terminate at the end of August, three months after the election.

"To date there has been neither a formal request nor suggestion forwarded for the continuation of Untac beyond the three-month period. In any case, we are only a transitional authority," he said.

Untac's authority will cease once there is a new government installed in Cambodia, he said.

Sadry said that at the moment Untac had no concrete evidence blaming any faction or group for committing violence resulting in the killing of Untac personnel, Cambodians or Vietnamese.

In a discussion with Sadry, Thai Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri, who is currently visiting Cambodia, asked Untac to guarantee the safety of the Thai electoral monitoring team which is participating in the upcoming election.

Sihanouk Urges Citizens To Stop Violence

BK1005153893 Hong Kong AFP in English 1125 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk Monday called on Cambodians to stop the violence in his country and take part in elections later this month. "For the honour of Cambodia and the greater interests of the Cambodian nation, it is important that armed groups and individuals put an end to the violence," he said here in a statement.

He wished his countrymen "success" in the "historic" May 23-27 elections which are being supervised by the United Nations, but have been boycotted by the radical Khmer Rouge which has stepped up attacks recently and is suspected of involvement in the deaths of several UN peacekeepers.

Sihanouk, who has a residence in Beijing, has several times said he wants to remain neutral in the elections and probably will not visit Cambodia during them.

SPK Reports Hun Sen's Phnom Penh Suburb Visit

BK1105081093 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Phnom Penh 11 May (SPK)—Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Cambodian

People's Party [CPP], firmly condemned the recent attack by the Khmer Rouge against Siem Reap provincial town.

At a gathering on 6 May comprising residents from Dangkao and Russei Kev, two districts outside Phnom Penh City, during which he honored with his presence the inauguration of two school buildings, gift from the CPP, and a Buddhist school financed by General Pol Saroeun, deputy defense minister of the State of Cambodia [SOC], Hun Sen, who is also chairman of the SOC Council of Ministers, stressed:

"This large-scale attack launched on 3 May by Khmer Rouge men, in collaboration with FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] forces, once again showed that they have not renounced their genocide policy and their ambition to seize power through military means."

"The implementation of the Paris agreement in Cambodia is facing a disastrous danger if there are no counterattacks by the SOC forces," he added.

Chairman Hun Sen recalled the refusal by the Khmer Rouge to take part in the implementation of the Paris agreement and denounced the Khmer Rouge's dark schemes, in close cooperation with their old allies, FUNCINPEC in particular, to block the peace process, particularly the general election under international supervision planned for 23-27 May.

Government's Preah Vihear Command Post Destroyed

BK0805031693 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 May 93

[Excerpt] According to a report from Choam Khsan District of Preah Vihear Province, on the morning of 7 May, the people, Cambodian soldiers, and militiamen in various villages and communes in the district rose up against the military and civilian puppet leaders in the district seat, forcing all of them to flee from the district's military command post and office building.

The report added that the puppets' military command post for organizing fighting on the Preah Vihear Province battlefield located in the district seat was completely destroyed by our people in cooperation with the Cambodian soldiers and militiamen. Along with this, the people, militiamen, and Cambodian soldiers also took control of the road linking Rovieng District with the Choam Khsan district seat and the Preah Vihear temple [on the border with Thailand's Surin Province], the road linking Choam Khsan and (Chhuk), and all the villages and communes around Choam Khsan District. [passage omitted]

SPK Reports Recent Khmer Rouge Military Activities

BK1105071793 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Phnom Penh 11 May (SPK)—According to the Commission of the State of Cambodia [SOC] for Cooperation on Military Affairs with the United Nations, on 5 May at 1700 (local time), some 50 Khmer Rouge troops from Division 36 exploded mines under a train and opened fire with B-40 and B-41 rockets on passengers in a sector between Kouk Tram and Khabal Svay, 3 km from Moung district seat in Battambang Province, killing 20 and wounding 30 persons.

In Kompong Cham, at 0830 on 3 May, eight Khmer Rouge soldiers from Division 417 attacked with rockets an UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] vehicle in the sector WU 62-38, wounding five persons.

At 0710 on 5 May, 20 Pol Pot soldiers from Division 785 opened fire on two cars and one coach on National Route 6 at Sambuo commune in Batheay District [Kompong Cham Province], killing six passengers and wounding one before taking away five cars.

In Banteay Meanchey Province on 6 May, 60 Khmer Rouge soldiers, armed with 60-mm mortars and B-40 rocket launchers, attacked a command post of government forces in Pea Pho village, Thmar Puok District, and a commune police post. During this attack, a person was killed; 10 cows were also killed and four others wounded; 11 cows and a sewing machine were taken away. On 5 May between 70 and 100 Khmer Rouge soldiers attacked a position of government forces in Samraong village in Sisophon District.

Thailand Biggest Violator of Log Export Ban

BK1105103693 Hong Kong AFP in English 1024 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 11 (AFP)—Thailand racked up more than half of all violations in April against Cambodia's ban on log exports, make it the biggest offender for the fourth straight month, the United Nations said Tuesday.

Exports to Thailand in violation of the ban accounted for 18 of 33 total violations—3,508 cubic meters (465 cubic yards) of raw logs and 2,669 cubic meters (3,470 cubic yards) of sawn timber, U.N. spokesman Eric Falt said.

Of the 33 violations, 32 were committed by Phnom Penh government authorities and one was committed by the Khmer Rouge, he said.

Thailand has had the most violations every month since the U.N. Security Council-endorsed ban on log exports went into effect January 1.

Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) also placed limits on sawn timber last month, requiring

export permits to cut down on the number of crudely sawn planks being sent out of Cambodia after the raw log ban went into effect.

In addition, four violations were counted in Laos, totaling 1,085 cubic meters (1410 cubic yards) of raw logs and 10 cubic meters (13 cubic yards) of sawn timber.

In Vietnam, two violations accounted for 500 cubic meters of raw logs.

Another nine violations were counted for wood going to unknown destinations, for a total of 3,970 cubic meters (5,161 cubic yards) of logs and 227 cubic meters (295 cubic yards) of sawn timber.

Most of the violations were committed through the western seaport of Koh Kong, near the Thai border, Falt said.

In eight cases, illegal transport papers were issued by Koh Kong authorities, he said.

Falt would not comment about possible punitive action for violators.

Business Outlook 'Gloomy'; New TV Service Starts

*BK0905020493 Bangkok THE NATION in English
9 May 93 pp A8, A9*

[By Kunchada Chaiphiphat in Phnom Penh]

[Excerpts] Thai businessmen who sought quick fortunes in pre-election, laissez-faire Cambodia are now looking for long-term investments in the hope the new government will provide a secure business environment. Despite increasing political turmoil in the lead-up to the May 23-27 general elections many Thai businessmen here are optimistic.

"Cambodia cannot afford a return to war," is a commonly expressed opinion.

While the political uncertainty, the violence and ensuing economic turbulence has resulted in some overnight bankruptcies, future investment prospects were still bright. Whatever form the new government takes after the elections, its priority would be to rejuvenate the war-battered nation through the injection of cash, infrastructure development and staff training.

Thai entrepreneurs have already penetrated deeply into day-to-day Cambodian life, providing households with items such as cooking gas and condensed milk, investing in the hospitality industry, hotels and restaurants, banks, construction and providing hi-tech telecommunication services like mobile phones and, most recently, a free-to-air television station. Thailand businessmen have made the most of cultural affinities and geographic proximity to trump their rivals from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia.

Proposed projects awaiting the new government will involve heavy investment and include real estate development, a trade centre and entertainment complex. About a third of

Thai-run businesses in Cambodia, especially those involved with restaurants and trade, have ground to a stop since the upsurge in violence. The number of people who go out for late dinner and night entertainment has dropped dramatically as residents live in fear of being caught up in a night attack, robbery and banditry.

Bangkok Bank vice president Nikhom Phongsoipet said the overall business outlook this year had been gloomy, in contrast to the upbeat trend in the second half of last year with the arrival of UN peacekeeping forces and the Phnom Penh government's decision to encourage foreign investment.

The crash of the Cambodian currency had served to increase doubts, he said. On March 19 the riel fell sharply to 4,200 against the US dollar, sending the price of consumer products unreasonably high. The currency recovered slightly in April to between 3,800 and 3,900 to the dollar, but then plunged again to 4000 in early May.

The cause of the riel's volatility has not been officially identified, but the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] economic indicator report of April said it could be because of a general loss of business confidence.

Nikhom said hotels and land speculators have been hardest-hit by the atmosphere of political uncertainty. His bank had suffered only a slight business downfall. However, revenue from services—including savings and withdrawals, import-export clearing, currency remittance and credits—had fallen by about 50 per cent. Bangkok Bank's Phnom Penh office was set up in June last year and is the newest of six Thai banks operating in Cambodia. The bank also provides economic data research in marketing and economic prospects for Thai and other foreign investors. Nikhom said the number of investors seeking consultations had dropped sharply.

"Businessmen are not sure of what the result of the elections will be. They want to know first what the newly-elected government's development and economic policy will be," Nikhom said. He advised potential investors to look for areas which would attract foreign currency, infrastructure improvement and human resources development.

Phnom Penh Floating Hotel's general manager Banyat Samakkan admitted that the 100-room hotel had suffered from the business downturn. The current occupancy rate was only 30 per cent, compared with full occupancy or at worst 80 per cent the hotel had enjoyed in its first year of operation. The hotel was opened in late 1991, the first of five deluxe Thai-run hotels in Phnom Penh.

Banyat said most of the one-month advance bookings had now been cancelled mainly due to increased anxiety resulting from fighting between Phnom Penh and Khmer Rouge troops on Monday in Siem Reap, the home to the world-renowned Khmer temple of Angkor Wat.

"If Angkor Wat becomes a hot spot it is the end of the world, because most foreign tourists come to Phnom Penh just to pass on to Angkor Wat," he said.

The introduction of a series of commercial taxes since October last year had also contributed to the business downturn, he said. Most of the small-time investors especially restaurant operators, had been forced to quit their businesses as a result of soaring operating costs largely attributable to the new profit tax (25 per cent) and hotel tax (10 per cent).

Despite the setback, Banyat said the company planned to open a second floating hotel in the Cambodian west coast town of Koh Kong soon, and had already been contracted to develop the Grand Hotel in Siem Reap—though those plans might be delayed until after the elections.

"Our policy is not to run away. Cambodia is the nearest and largest potential market for Thailand. All it needs is strong government. We still have confidence and have hopes in the the new government." [passage omitted]

Cambodia's first free-to-air commercial television station was launched by a Thai subscription TV operator, International Broadcasting Corporation (IBC), this month.

IBC Senior Manager for Business Development, Dr Prommin Loetsuridet said the company planned to inaugurate the service with election news coverage by co-operating with the government's TV Kampuchea.

"We are racing against time now to try to get equipment in place in time for the election," he said.

Prommin said the development of a television industry was vital to Cambodia's future economic growth and people's well-being. "We want to show our good intentions by our presence here," he said.

IBC's \$US30-million plan is initially for limited number of hours of broadcasting on a "pleasure plus knowledge TV channel". Programmes would include foreign and local news, music and movies as well as social documentaries initially dubbed in Khmer. Airtime would be gradually increased. The company has contracts with professional advertising agencies for the commercial slots. However, despite their overall optimism, most Thai businessmen still have doubts over whether contracts signed with the existing authorities will be honoured by the new government, or be subjected to revision.

"To be on the safe side, we bet on a victory by the present Phnom Penh government," one said.

Thai Banker on Economic Problems, Investment

*BK0905084193 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 9 May 93
p 16*

[Text] Somsak Techaphaisan, vice chairman of the board of the Cambodian Development Bank, which is a local bank in Cambodia the majority of whose shares are owned by Thais, said his bank is being badly affected by

the pre-election political situation in that country. The inflation rate is 300-400 percent. The gap between loan and deposit interest rates is very big. The interest rate on U.S. dollar loans is currently between 18 and 19 percent, while the deposit interest rate is 3.4-4 percent.

This condition creates acute capital problems for investors, particularly those big investors who invested heavily when the investment trend was favorable. Now investors have become uncertain due to high risks. However, withdrawals from banks have not been great because investors still believe banks are a better place to keep money. This is particularly true with big depositors. Current account depositors are more active in moving their money.

Somsak said the bank will have to await the outcome of the election as well as the policies of the new Cambodian Government. Expansion of banking business in loans for investments, joint business ventures, and other insurance transactions must be delayed. However, the potential of Cambodia in banking development remains high. If the situation develops favorably, investment in the banking business will expand a great deal.

The Wang Phetchabun group (World Trade Center in Bangkok) holds 60 percent of the Cambodian Development Bank's shares. The Phnom Penh Government owns 10 percent, while the rest are held by foreigners in Cambodia. The bank began operation in July 1992 and performs only as a savings bank.

Hun Sen Speaks in Kompong Trabek 1 May

*BK0905133993 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT
1 May 93*

[Speech by Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Cambodian People's Party Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers, at a mass meeting in Kompong Trabek District of Prey Veng Province on 1 May—recorded]

[Text] Greetings to the clergy and all grandfathers, grandmothers, uncles, aunts, brothers and sisters, and all the compatriots whom I have the most affectionate, respectful, and thoughtful sentiments. Today, I am very pleased to be able to take part in the solemn mass meeting attended by some 70,000 people, excluding those who are walking along the road toward this rally. I am very moved to be welcomed and loved by all of you. Just now, a group of ethnic minority Muslims told me that they think very much of me. I am very moved at this gesture. Also a grandfather just told me: I will not throw out the water I have drunk for 14 years and which has made me healthy [play on words; water in Cambodian is "oc" while the State of Cambodia is known as "soc"]. I am extremely happy to hear that. I am very pleased to have personally met with the clergy and the compatriots. Some grandfathers and grandmothers have even said they come here because they want to see my face in person.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to thank the the clergy and compatriots for their constant support for me, the Cambodian People's Party [CPP], and the State of Cambodia [SOC] Government. This support has enabled the CPP, the government, and myself to achieve the historic mission of leading the country from the genocidal regime toward survival and progress.

Today, I am accompanied by General Sin Song and his wife and other aides on my visit to this locality. I would like to warmly praise the compatriots in Kompong Trabek District and the compatriots from neighboring districts as well as the Prey Veng Province people in general for the efforts they have constantly displayed over the past 14 years in order to not only revive the nation, but also to significantly develop it. Although the construction of the high school buildings behind you, compatriots, has not yet been completed and officially inaugurated, it is expected that it will be finished very soon. Also Gen. Sin Song told me that the construction of a 30-km road will start soon with cash contributions from himself, his wife, and Mr. (Kheng Koma).

Looking at the achievements we have scored over the past more than 14 years, we can never ignore these. Without the compatriots' efforts and without the participation from each individual, each family, each village, the CPP, and the government, our personal fortune and the public property can never increase much. Those achievements are from our own sweat and blood and are the fruits of the endeavor we have exerted under the leadership of the party and government.

I would like to warmly thank and extol Gen. Sin Song and his wife as well as other gentlemen, including Mr. Cheam Yiep—a former governor of this province and a candidate in this constituency—and other officials, who have tirelessly strived to gradually develop Prey Veng Province in general and the Kompong Trabek District in particular. I would also like to thank generous people, including Mr. (Kheng Koma), for their great contribution to the new achievements in this province and other places.

Along with praising the clergy and compatriots, I would also like to convey my best wishes from His Excellency Heng Samrin, His Excellency Chea Sim, and other leaders of the party and government to all of you on the occasion of the new year, the year of the rooster. May the new year bring prosperity, happiness, longevity, a fair complexion, vigorous physical strength, and wisdom to all of you. [applause]

Revered clergy and beloved compatriots. The election campaign has lasted more than three weeks so far. Only 19 days are left for us to conduct the campaigning and only 23 days are left for us before election day. The period between now and election day is the time when the compatriots should clearly make up their minds to pick the person they will vote for. However, we need to use our own rights and freedom to protect our lives which have been saved from the threat of the genocidal regime. We are free men or women according to the

universal declaration on human rights for the prosperity of (?ourselves) and our country. Only 23 days are left for us to decide which party we will mark on our ballot. I have made speeches for several days on radio and television. I firmly believe that the clergy and all grandfathers, grandmothers, relatives, brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces have all listened to those addresses broadcast on Phnom Penh radio and television. Some of our compatriots along the road just told me that they have already listened to my speeches. But today they want to come to see me in person. Now you can see Hun Sen in person. Before you could only see Hun Sen's photos and Hun Sen on television and listen to him on radio; now you are able to see him in person. Just now two or three grandmothers told me that my speeches are very melodious and meaningful. However, some political parties have said that I talk too much. But I have told them that this is because I have a lot of things to talk about. As (?I) have done a significant number of things, it is quite normal that I should talk a lot.

Is it true? They have done nothing, so it is right that they have nothing to say. They have only a few words to utter, such as accusing us of having a Vietnamese head and Cambodian body, calling us puppets, the incompetent clique, and the corrupt band. They have nothing to say, except for those indecent languages. They do not talk about their political program, what they should do. However, if they talk, as I have already told the clergy and compatriots, they always claim that Cambodia is richer than Japan and that they will make Cambodia as prosperous as Switzerland, Britain, and the United States. They have the right to say whatever they want. But for Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, and Sin Song, we never promise anything unreal. [passage indistinct] I always urge my officials, the officials of the CPP and the SOC Government, not to make any empty promises to the people. If they promise, they have to carry it out. Just now Muslim compatriots asked me to help restore a mosque in Kompong Trabek District. I accept this request, but I cannot promise how much I can do. However, if we are able to do, we will continue to do. This is the way the CPP does its job.

Over the past 14 years, how many Buddhist temples, mosques, and schools have been built? Now while the other parties are making promises, we are inaugurating our achievements. [passage indistinct] We are very tired. We are unable to inaugurate everything. People in some areas are also choosy. They refuse to allow other people to inaugurate their achievements, except for the three persons, that is, Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, and Hun Sen. However, the people now want Mr. Sin Song to inaugurate the schools he builds; no other person is allowed to inaugurate them on his behalf. This is what we have achieved over the past 14 years as the clergy and compatriots have already seen.

I do not need to recall what I have talked about in recent days. I have already talked about the internal policy, the foreign policy, the policy on the economic issue, the

policy on the social issue, the policy on national reconciliation and peace, the policy on territorial integrity, the policy toward immigrants or foreign nationals. I have also talked about the policy on Buddhism, Islam, and other religions and the policy toward minority ethnic groups. So today I only raise some problems that we need to settle.

First of all, I would like to say that we are moving closer to election day. Therefore, I want the clergy and compatriots to make up their minds and vote for the party that can guarantee our livelihood, our ownership, our property, our occupation, and our freedom. This is a very important. This round of elections is not just for changing deputies, district chiefs, provincial governors, prime minister, ministers, but the whole political regime. A change will occur if the CPP loses. Therefore, I ask all of you to ponder why there is today. This is a simple question, but it requires your judgment.

Why is there today? There are two possible answers to this question. Because of the 18 March 1970 coup d'etat which plunged our peaceful country into war. It is not the CPP that should be responsible for the war. The war, which spread all over the country, was triggered by veteran politicians struggling for power. The war then turned us into its victims. And later came the genocidal regime that massacred countless numbers of Cambodian people and that we toppled. Afterward, the war continued and the search for a political solution began. Therefore, today means the time when people are engaging in politics and the elections are going to be held. This is the first answer.

Why is there today? Where does today come from? Why do the Buddhist monks have the loincloth? Why can grandfathers and grandmothers worship? Why can Muslim compatriots again go to mosques and wear the cap according to Muslim tradition? Why can we dress up today? Why do we have schools today? Why do we have a lot of money today? Why do we have markets today? Why can we ride bicycles today? Why do we have horse carts and oxen carts today? Why do we have cars and motorbikes today?

Somehow, why do we need to pose these questions to the compatriots? Why? Why? Why is there today? Because of 7 January 1979. And who has made the 7 January day possible? It is the CPP. There is no other party. I repeat the same thing all the time so that one can see, one can understand. There is no other party, except for the CPP, Mr. Heng Samrin, Mr. Chea Sim, and other persons of the CPP, including myself. Why is there today? If there is no 7 January, can we have today? I wish to pointedly ask: Without 7 January, can we have today? No, absolutely not. And it is probably that we could not have survived so far. Therefore, the CPP is the only party that has revived the people, saved them from slaughter. The party has not only saved the people from the slaughter, but has also participated in leading the country through violent storms, preventing the return of the genocidal regime. What has helped us to have everything? Other

political parties have not only not done anything, but have also ruined us for more than 10 years. So which party should we vote for?

I wish to urge the clergy and compatriots to think meticulously before proceeding to polling station. And at the polling station before casting ballots, Buddhist monks are urged to have a look at their living quarters, their loincloths, and Buddha statues in monasteries, then ask themselves where they came from?

The Muslim compatriots should look at the mosque where we worship Allah. Why can we go there again? As for each compatriot, before you cast your ballot, you should look at your parents, your wife, your children. Without 7 January, are you able to rejoin your parents, your wife, children, and give birth to more children? As we should have already died, can the children under 13 years old be born? You should look at the white dress, blue skirts or trousers of your children who are going to primary school or high school. The compatriots should look at your children who are now students at various faculties so that you can vote correctly [words indistinct] I just want give this advice because the elections are a vitally important issue.

The CPP is a party that the Cambodian people have appropriately honored and esteemed because it saved the people from death and built prosperity. When we remember the prosperity, the survival, we should remember the CPP. I often say that our party has a Tevoda [supernatural being] tossing flowers as its logo. Although we have adopted the Tevoda as our party emblem, the CPP has never considered itself a Tevoda. Of course, some compatriots have regarded it as a Tevoda. This is because when their days were numbered, the people prayed to Tevoda for help, and the CPP came. But Mr. Heng Samrin, Mr. Chea Sim, and myself as well as the other CPP officials have never accepted that we are as perfect as a Tevoda. As I always say, nothing is ever perfect. Among 10,000 officials or soldiers, if only three of them are involved in a wrongdoing, this can also create difficulties for the government. The government has tried to solve every problem. As grandmothers, grandfathers, and uncles are already aware, a few years ago how many checkpoints were established from [words indistinct] to Phnom Penh? A lot of check points were created with the pretext for apprehending arms smugglers. In fact, they were not for seizing smuggled arms, but collecting money. This was the truth. However, since 1985, 1986, or 1987, has the government and the CPP rectified the situation? [passage indistinct] This is our adjustment of the shortcomings. The party has always corrected its deficiencies. What is good, the party says is good, and what is bad, the party says is bad; and it strives to look for ways to amend it. Anyway, I would like to say that we have the right to decide and vote for anyone we like.

The CPP has already gained its honor. Now the other parties have become jealous of us because tens of thousands of people have attended Mr. Chea Sim's meetings or my rallies. The people have come to show their love for us. They just want to see us. They do not want donations. Just now I was said to be a messiah. No, I do not want to accept that title. I can only agree that I have made merit, but I am not a messiah. It is true that I have done only good deeds. I have never committed anything evil. Sometimes, I am called Rithi Sen [a well known and mighty character in a Cambodian tale]. It is certain that my name is Sen but with Hun as family name. I am absolutely not Rithi Sen.

A political party in its campaign asked why I want to be a king as I am not related to the royal family at all. I really do not understand that question. In Takeo and Kampot Provinces and Dangkao District of Phnom Penh city, the party asked why Hun Sen, who is not a member of the royal family, wants to be a king. I told the party that I never want to be a king. As I am not a king, how can I be a king? I am only a prime minister. Do not be confused, a prime minister is not a king. And if I were wanted to be a king, I would not accept it. Do not use royal language with me. I do not know that language. After negotiating with his highness [term used by Phnom Penh leaders referring to Sihanouk] for years, I can only say Tuol Bangkum [royal language meaning I]. As for the words Karuna Thlai Vises [term used by commoners to answer yes to a king], I cannot say it. When his highness talks to me, I always answer Bat [term used by commoners to answer yes], Bat, Bat although I have used the words Karuna Thlai Vises now and then. I do not know how to say that word correctly. Even if I am sent to a school to learn that word; I will never be able to say that word. I cannot say it because Hun Sen is a commoner, the son of a peasant, a person from the stratum of a society where the overwhelming majority are commoners, a society which is represented by about 90 percent commoners. So those gentlemen do not need to talk about that issue any more. However, I would like to say that I have never overthrown a monarch. The monarchic regime in Cambodia died more than 23 years ago. And who really did overthrow the king? It was Mr. Lon Nol who deposed the samdech [prince] in a military coup. So the constitutional or state monarchy has been overthrown since 1970. The monarchy breathed its last in 1970. After the 1970 military coup, the Khmer Republic was created; the monarchy was then removed. And after Pol Pot toppled Lon Nol, Democratic Kampuchea was established. That was another era. Afterward, we overthrew Pol Pot and set up the SOC. In the past 23 years, there have been three regimes. However, at present why does he need to again raise the issue of a monarchy. Is he eager to become a king? On 16 November 1991 in front of the royal palace, the samdech himself declared: I do not want to again become a king; I do not want to have a crown put on my head again; that crown should be left for theater players. Since his highness himself does not want to become a king, who wants to be a king now?

I just want to elaborate on this so you will have an accurate explanation. Do not get angry with me. It is said that Mr. Hun Sen is now ranked third in shouting insults. The KAOH SANTEPHEAP newspaper wrote: Ranariddh is ranked first in hurling insults, Mr. Son Sann is ranked second, and Hun Sen is ranked third. I wonder why I am among those ranked as champion at shouting insults since I have never insulted anyone. Even though I was insultingly called one-eyed jack, I never reacted. I only explained to them that the use of the epithet one-eyed is not aimed at Hun Sen alone. That language is crude. It is used only by hooligans, not politicians. The newspaper, however, added that on top of being skillful at hurling insults, FUNCINPEC's Prince Ranariddh is also absolutely immoral because he keeps shouting insults nonstop. As for Mr. Son Sann, he has also been shouting insults but in a moderate manner. Hun Sen is still able to remain patient with him. Concerning Mr. Hun Sen, the paper added, he has exercised self-restraint for a long time and has never resorted to any insult before. But now he can no longer remain patient. He leaves morality aside and begins to attack. [laughter] Actually, I just answer back. I do not insult anybody.

Now I want to make it plainly clear that Hun Sen is not related to the royal family and never wants to become a king. Princes and princesses do not need to worry about that. They need not fear that Hun Sen wants to lay claim to the throne. Nevertheless, one should never forget that present-day Cambodia is not a monarchy. The monarchy has already been dead for 23 years. The samdech has not returned to Cambodia as a king who is to ascend the throne in Tevea Vinichhai Palace. The samdech comes here only as the chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC] and head of state of Cambodia. He comes here as a former monarch, not a king. Please, do not be confused. The upcoming elections will not be held under the aegis of the monarchy, but the Paris Accord, the electoral law. This is the case with the prince, so please, clearly understand and do not continue to fool the people.

Those who are members of the royal family should stop talking about the royal issue with Hun Sen. They should wait until after the elections. If they want to find blame they should blame Mr. Lon Nol's group that deposed the samdech. I am not responsible for that. I invited the samdech to return in his capacity as the SNC chairman and head of state, not as king. The samdech has also confirmed that himself. Therefore, there is no need to whisper that Hun Sen is not a royal family member, that Hun Sen wants to become a king. This is what I want to say clearly to the compatriots. I never want to be a king because I am a commoner. A commoner cannot be a king. I have only been a prime minister for several years. As the compatriots already know my biography, I do not need to repeat it. I do not need to talk about where I was born, where I am from, or where I will go. There is no need.

For 14 years since we ate corn mixed with rice, I have always been here. Although I never met the people in such great numbers before, I often came to Kompong Trabek District all the same. I have also sent my envoys

to visit this locality from time to time. During the past flooding, I also came here. The district was then completely inundated and looked like an ocean, and National Route 1 was as thin as a rope. Sin Song, Cheam Yiep, Yut Phuthang, [words indistinct] sent rice seedlings and other things here in order to help solve problems. At the same time I was flying over this area. From the plane, I ordered shipments of many hundreds of tonnes of rice to this district. That being the case, I do not need to further expand on my biography.

Other party leaders put up my photos and commented on my birth place. But some of them forgot to talk about my nationality. They dared not talk about that. They dared not make any allegations about my current citizenship, about my serving foreigners, about my being involved with Pol Pot in destroying bridges, schools, or trains. They did not talk about that; they forgot to talk about that. Nevertheless, Hun Sen, Chea Sim, and Heng Samrin can now talk about the number of schools they have built in recent years. Mr. and Mrs. Sin Song also hold the record for the number of school buildings they have constructed. And Cheam Yiep, Ek Sam-ol, Loy Sophat, Pen Panh-nha, Van Sunheng, Toch Sak [words indistinct] are very proud of themselves because they have achieved a lot as well.

We act. We act concretely. So I want to make it clear on Phnom Penh television that they do not need to continue their propaganda about this issue [words indistinct]. They do not need to bestow a royal rank on Hun Sen since Hun Sen never wants to become king.

Now let's talk about the elections. The upcoming elections are only for choosing a political party to control the constituent assembly. They are not for choosing a king or commoners. While campaigning in Kampot Province, they said this round of elections is for choosing between Prince Sihanouk and Hun Sen. In fact, his highness is not running in the elections with various political parties. The samdech has not even registered for the elections. He does not possess an UNTAC voter-registration card like the rest of us. I know that very well. He also said he would not vote for any party. Look! Here is my UNTAC card. I will use it to vote for our party. The samdech and princess consort do not have cards. Moreover, it is said that some cabinet-level personnel of the head of state have also not registered as voters in order to maintain neutrality. The samdech supports no party. They also claim that the samdech belongs to the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Peaceful, Neutral and Cooperative Cambodia] party. This is not true. This is a total deception. The samdech is only a candidate for the post of head of state, not a seat in a constituent assembly. He has nothing to do with this.

The samdech will not vote for any party. His highness told me that he did not register as a voter, so he would not vote for any party. But they continue to claim: We are the real party of the samdech, we are the real party of the samdech. All the time they ask the same question three times: Does our party belong to the samdech? And

the answer is yes, yes, yes. What is this campaign? Why do they need to ask the same question repeatedly? In addition, we should be careful with the answer yes. It is not really good. During Pol Pot's heyday, when the question—Tasty or not, tasty or not—was asked, the answer was expected to be yes. Otherwise you would be in trouble, you would be executed, and your corpse would be turned into natural fertilizer. Now the same kind of question is asked: Is it true? Is it right? Is it correct? I think a campaign conducted that way will certainly waste money, since no political platform has been talked about.

There are also other problems. In Prey Veng Province, they claimed that Prince Chakkrapong was a covert agent. Mr. Van Sunheng reported that in their campaigns, they said Prince Chakkrapong was an agent. So I want to clarify this issue a little bit and emphasize that what I told the clergy and compatriots are all true.

His highness told me: Your Excellency, please, help me to look after Prince Chakkrapong so that he can work and serve the CPP and SOC effectively. He is, the samdech added, very straightforward and faithful. If he does not like anything, he just walks away. For instance, as he does not like his older brother, he just walks away from FUNCINPEC, but he does not commit any treason. So I told his highness and the princess consort that I quite like the straightforwardness because it is of vital importance. As for the issue of competence or the issue of work organization, we can join hands to solve this matter later. No university graduate can become a prime minister or a minister immediately. They should learn to work first. Although Prince Chakkrapong is the son of a king, he cannot become a prime minister, a deputy prime minister, or a minister right after graduating from a university. What is primarily important is loyalty. So I told the samdech and princess consort that this is the right quality I need. What is most difficult for us is that we are together, but we are not loyal to each other. Prince Chakkrapong is very down to earth. When he has something on his mind he speaks openly.

They have claimed that the reason Prince Chakkrapong can remain with Hun Sen is because the prince and Hun Sen are all incompetent. In any case, I wish to reply that the reason we can be together is because Prince Chakkrapong is loyal and Hun Sen is also loyal. Since we are loyal to each other, we are able to stay together. When a problem arises, we discuss it together. The prince is very modest. We can hold his hand while walking with him. He does not want the people to bow and scrape. And when we talk to him, he never cares about whether the royal language is correctly used or not. The prince used to be a soldier, so it is natural that a soldier is very humble.

They claimed that Prince Chakkrapong was an implanted element and that if they won the elections, the prince would be promoted to a higher position. What higher position? As the older brother [Prince Ranariddh] already wants to have the post of prime minister, what

will remain for the younger brother [Prince Chakkrapong]? If the FUNCINPEC party wins, the older brother will become prime minister. So what will the younger brother do? In any case, I would like to make it clear that if FUNCINPEC wins, Prince Chakkrapong will be the first to be kicked out of the country.

When his highness wanted the two parties, meaning the FUNCINPEC and CPP parties to become allies—His Excellency Chea Sim and I have already talked about this issue several times—Prince Ranariddh signed an agreement with me in the morning, but reconciled with Khmer Rouge leader Son Sen in the afternoon. After that, he continued to attack us from the rear. When I return to Phnom Penh, I will meet with Akashi and ask him why he does not send his men to conduct an investigation since FUNCINPEC has already sent its generals, colonels, and those carrying out terrorism to the capital. We need to wait for UNTAC because we have no right to arrest the culprits who have committed terrorist acts or armed robberies and who have taken refuge in office buildings of various political parties without UNTAC's consent. Moreover, we also have no right to arrest those who lob grenades or perpetrate murders in our region then flee to their areas along the Cambodian-Thai border. Only UNTAC can arrest them. So it is a lack of faithfulness that has caused problems.

I have always told Prince Chakkrapong not to cause his highness concern because Prince Ranariddh is his older brother. I also urged him to seek reconciliation with his brother. But Prince Chakkrapong asked me to wait and see. After 13 months, I confessed to Prince Chakkrapong that I accepted my failure because everything happened as he had predicted. While we were striving to do everything, Prince Ranariddh not only did nothing, but also presented false reports to the samdech. That was why his highness complained from Beijing that the eyes of a person in Svay Rieng Province were gouged out. Even when they killed each other in Sisophon [Battambang Province] they accused us of the killing as well. This also caused his highness to become angry with us. His highness then declared that he would stop cooperating with UNTAC and the SOC. However, the princess consort told me that (?she told the prince) not to make more false reports, because his highness had already issued two incorrect statements.

Lodging those complaints against the SOC was wrong. But this is what they have been doing to us. For this reason, I conceded defeat to Prince Chakkrapong. Of course I have to capitulate to him because I am in no position to know that person any better than his own brother and I am in no position to know FUNCINPEC any better than those generals who have just broken ranks with it.

I do not want to go into more detail about this issue, for those in the opposition might accuse me of insulting them again. This is not an insult; it is merely a rejoinder, a repartee, an exercise in free expression.

We have conducted the electoral campaign for weeks now. This is a very pleasant campaign. Why? Because there has been no violence during this campaign although we have had some verbal joustings as the other side has heaped one accusation after another on us and we have had to explain and clarify them. We have never made accusations against them. What we have said is only the quotes of the accusations made by the generals of that party itself.

Therefore, the electoral campaign has proceeded in a quiet atmosphere, without murders or killings. In this connection, I would like to pray to all concerned that we should attack each other only verbally and should refrain from the use of knives or hatchets or guns. Let us attack each other in the newspapers. If this fails to satisfy you, do it over the PR system. And if this method is not gratifying enough, then deal with one another face-to-face. But avoid physical contact. No brawling, stabbing, or hacking should be tolerated. This is the good point.

However, what the one thing of note that took place in Prey Veng here, in Svay Rieng, and in a number of other places was the acts of political intimidation. They have happened in many places. However, I appeal to the compatriots to be brave because this is our political right that we must exercise for our own survival. UNTAC remains with us to help protect us together with the existing administrative structures. If anything untoward happens, report it to the local authorities, the local administration, and UNTAC. Tell them which party bullies you and forbids you from listening to the radio and watching TV. You must not be afraid to know what Hun Sen is doing. Do not be afraid.

Therefore, concerning this issue, we must make our wishes come true: There must be an election. Consequently, dear political parties, you cannot succeed in your intimidation tactics. The more you try to intimidate the voters, the fewer votes you will get. It is unnecessary. You have not won yet, and you are doing all of that already. What are you going to do if you win? Are you going to slaughter other people?

Let me say it again concerning the Muslim brothers and sisters in Chreang Chamreh [near Phnom Penh]. Maybe you have already heard my radio-TV statement I made from Battambang. The newspaper REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA [Light of Cambodia] carried a report about this. A FUNCINPEC campaign worker told the Muslim brothers and sisters in Chreang Chamreh that he would shoot and kill them if Hun Sen loses the election. It was when this man failed to win the approval of his audience that he picked a verbal fight with them. He threatened one of his listeners that if Hun Sen loses he would shoot and kill him. Therefore, in order to avoid being shot and killed, voters only need to refrain from giving them any votes. That is all. They have not yet won and they are not afraid to make such threats.

Listen, if the CPP and SOC retaliate, these people will not have a chance to escape, if we want to do it, that is.

Let alone the party members, even their leaders will not escape if the SOC really wants to harm them. They cannot escape at all. Where can they go? And how? If we close down the airport, their plane cannot get off...if the CPP and SOC want it that way. However, we do not want to commit such a despicable act because we have invited them from the border, from abroad to come in and conduct political activities in the country.

I was extremely moved by the statement made on TV the previous night by the leader of a party called the Liberal Democratic Khmer Farmers Party. I was greatly touched upon learning that the Site II refugee camp in Thailand arrested and imprisoned him even when he was on Thai territory. He is now free from all the irons and shackles. Nonetheless, in his statement, he said he was now worried but sincerely not because of the SOC or the CPP. He was worried that he might be assassinated by those who used to be in charge of Site II. You know who was in control of Site II before.

The problem is like that. The CPP is in control of more than 90 percent of the territory and the population. We have permitted other parties to come in and conduct activities freely. They have not yet won, and they have already made threats against others. If the CPP and the SOC do that to them, how can they escape? Of course, we are not going to commit such a despicable act. If we wanted to do that we would never have signed the accord and these people would not have access to Cambodia. I invite the compatriots to mull over this issue. We do not pursue any retaliatory or revanchist policy, any "if I win you die; if I win you go" policy. The CPP absolutely will never pursue such a policy, for it has always advocated the policy of reconciliation, the policy that invites all political forces to join the CPP and permits all political parties after election—whether they have won seats or not—to stay under the same constitutional umbrella that every party and every person—be it the rich, the poor, the powerful, or the weak—must respect.

Now let us consider this. If the Khmer Rouge have abandoned the accord, it is the business of the Khmer Rouge. If they do not respect the outcome of the election and do not recognize the new constitution, it is also their business. The Cambodian people cannot be blamed for that. This is a point that we must raise in order to make things clear. We must put ourselves above any political intimidation, any political threat. And UNTAC is now beginning to recognize the truth. Before, it accused us of being the author of threats and intimidation. Now UNTAC has recognized that a number of political parties are behind these political intimidations.

They have not yet won the election and they have already threatened the people, forbidding them from listening to the radio, watching TV, and bearing the insignia of the CPP. This kind of behavior should be scrutinized. You should see what the party that has been here for the past 14 years has done to honest citizens. We are not talking about the dishonest ones like the thieves who, of course, should be arrested and put in jail. No one

let the thieves go free. And the CPP is not responsible for the recent wave of robberies. All of you, grandmothers, grandfathers, venerable monks, and compatriots know well that when we lived alone there was not an abundance of thieves like this. Now that these parties—not all of them, just the two which are the allies of the Khmer Rouge—have arrived, we are faced with a tremendous surge of thievery. Most of the thieves are members of these parties. Normally, we stop them before they commit any crimes. But now we cannot do that. When we try to search them, they will run straight to UNTAC complaining that we are persecuting them. The extremely ticklish UNTAC will then hurry to their rescue, accusing us of harassing the members of other parties. But in reality these persons are thieves. So we cannot do anything about that. After they have carried out the robbery, they usually take refuge in the party offices. What can we do then?

We used to follow this dictum: It is better to prevent than to cure. Now we can only wait and try to cure. Robberies are rife now. They rob the people and then run into party offices, especially the offices of the two parties allied to the Khmer Rouge. There are so many thieves and we managed to arrest a few of them the other day. Maybe their party leaders are not yet aware that we have arrested a few of their thieves with the rank of colonel. We were able to collar them this time because we were in possession of irrefutable evidence. We caught them once before and we let them free. They have committed six other robberies since they were freed, a period of just over one month. These thieves are all colonels and they have been going around robbing people! The compatriots are already well aware of this.

When we were alone, we had things under control. We prevented most of the robberies. But now the thieves are hiding under the labels of various parties and they are committing widespread robberies. When this happens, our administration is accused of being incompetent, of being incapable of keeping the situation under control. If the Cambodian, the SOC, police are said to be inferior, then how about the UNTAC police? Are they not inferior, too? Because the two police forces work together, if our police are no good, UNTAC police must also be no good.

I have another issue that I would like to raise here. It has been rumored that there is no need to work hard in the electoral campaign, for UNTAC is going to fix votes for somebody. I will soon meet [UNTAC head] Akashi again to inform him of that. I have already written him a letter. They are smearing, muddying the honor of UNTAC. The workers of a certain party on their campaign trails in Takeo and Kampot bragged to the people that they need not try hard in their campaign because UNTAC is prepared to fix votes for them.

I ask UNTAC to please listen to Hun Sen and the Cambodian people. We are concerned that votes might be fixed. This is because a party, a party of that prince is going around bragging that it need not try hard. Now UNTAC's prestige, the people's faith in UNTAC has

declined because of the propaganda of that prince's party. This is serious. Yesterday we sent some documents to UNTAC, including those we seized in Prey Veng and in Batheay District. We have also recovered some FUNCINPEC documents from the polpotists. These are part of their so-called mass proselytization campaign. They deal with how the votes can be fixed outside the counting stations. Therefore, when we show these documents to UNTAC we will tell them that we must guard the ballots, transport them, and count them together to prevent anyone from trying to fix them. We do not accept not being present.

However, let me emphasize this point. The compatriots need not worry, though, because UNTAC has not come to our country to fix the ballots for anybody. However, so that there is no doubt, we will make every effort and see to it that this election can proceed fairly, freely, and correctly, and that no one can fix it. And we are working on this issue with UNTAC. Do not worry either that you might be photographed or spied on from a satellite, that your decision to pick a party might be discovered and therefore you might run the risk of retaliation. There will be no such problems. Let them intimidate all they want. The more they do this, the less votes they will get.

And here is another issue. I am going to bring a lawsuit against Mr. Son Sann. This is a serious matter. I would like to inform the journalists present—Mr. Uch Kim-an [government spokesman and Hun Sen's interpreter], please tell the press—that I have some legal basis to bring a lawsuit against Mr. Son Sann.

Why do I have to sue him? First of all, allow me to make my apology to the old man who is almost half a century my senior. You are almost half a century older than I, Mister. I therefore would like to beg your pardon. However, I have to sue you, granddad.

Why? On 27 April 1993 Son Sann sent a letter to UN Secretary General Butros Butros-Ghali through the good offices of Yasushi Akashi, special representative of the United Nations. This letter was dated 27 April. On 29 April Mr. Ieng Muli, Son Sann's representative, read that letter to the SNC [Supreme National Council] meeting, which I did not attend. Yesterday morning French radio broadcast Mr. Son Sann's statement in his own voice in which he accused me in these terms: On 22 April Phnom Penh television carried a statement by Mr. Hun Sen of the Phnom Penh regime, a signatory of the Paris agreement, dealing with the possibility of appealing to the Vietnamese troops to fight the Khmer Rouge in flagrant violation of the spirit of the Paris agreement. This plainly expressed desire has filled me with great worries that are amplified by the recurrence of the recent spate of atrocities in the region.

At another point, it was said: We are presently in the same situation as in 1979 because not only have the Vietnamese forces not left Cambodia, but they have been reinforced by the arrival of fresh units at the call of

the Phnom Penh regime which was installed by the invading Hanoi troops in 1979.

Now let us see, where was the 22 April statement made? It was the one I made at the Prek Russei bridge in Kandal city of Kandal Province. That statement was publicly broadcast for millions of our compatriots to hear, be it young or old, men or women, monks or laymen, Buddhists or Muslims, and the faithful of other religions. Was there any word which indicated that I had appealed for the return of Vietnamese troops? Was there any at all? Millions of our compatriots who heard that statement know best.

Did Son Sann misunderstand it, intentionally misunderstand it, or did he knowingly try to slander me? This is a matter for which Son Sann must go to court with me. I will not forgive such a sordid act. I would like to inform you that he has insulted me many, many times. I never responded before because if I had, he would have branded me a young man who has no respect for his elders. But should I remain quiet now, the people might mistake me, withdraw their trust from me, and not vote for the CPP.

Therefore I cannot forgive the sordid, dirty tricks played on me by Son Sann. I am very irritated and I have reached the last of my endurance. I need to bring him before the tribunal. If he cannot appear before of the election, he will have to appear after it. I am determined to bring him to the tribunal anywhere, be it at home or abroad. If Mr. Son Sann has political courage, knows what is right and what is wrong, and has good common sense, he should apologize to Hun Sen. If he asks for penance, I will forgive him. But he must clearly state that he was mixed up, that he did not understand Cambodian very well. I have sufficient evidence with millions of our compatriots having heard my statement and many foreign journalists being present there. My statements are not only destined for the compatriots present at the rallies alone. They are for all compatriots throughout the country. Foreign countries also tape my voice. If there is any foul-up in my statements, surely it will immediately be exploited, and the CPP will suffer serious damage because of the blunders made by Mr. Hun Sen in his statements.

I offer my life this time. I have nothing else more precious to give but my life through self-immolation by pouring gasoline on my body and torching myself should it be true that I made such remarks. However, if it is found that I have not made such a statement, what will Mr. Son Sann wager with me, what will he give me back as compensation? If I am wrong, I am not afraid to burn myself in front of the Monument of Independence.

I said only what I had already stated in Battambang. I clearly underlined the reason which led the Vietnamese troops to come to Cambodia. Why did they come? They came because the genocidal gang was massacring the Cambodian people and we did not have enough force to topple the Pol Pot regime. We had to appeal to the

Vietnamese troops to come for our own survival, for the survival of the people. This was what I stressed in that statement. At that time, we had a little more than 10,000 troops to fight the 180,000-strong Khmer Rouge Army. We were no match to them. We had to liberate our country as quickly as possible. If we were to do that we had to ask for the help of the Vietnamese troops. This was one of the points that I raised in that statement. The second point I raised concerning the Vietnamese troops was this: I said that asking Vietnamese troops for help was not a novelty. The Heng Samrin-Chea Sim-Hun Sen regime was not the only one to have asked them for help. There were also calls for help in the 1970-75 period. At that time, Lon Nol heavily counted on the South Vietnamese forces. Our compatriots in Prey Veng must certainly have seen these South Vietnamese forces, called the Thieu-Ky troops. They were seen everywhere on National Route 1. Neak Loeng was full of Thieu-Ky troops. Svay Rieng, Kompong Cham, Kratie, and part of Takeo saw many of them. So, Lon Nol also asked for their help. And, likewise, the [National United] Front of his highness and Khieu Samphan also relied on the Viet Cong.

Moreover, I also pointed out in Siem Reap that they asked for Vietnamese help at that time only as a result of their personal power struggle. If I were them, I would not have asked the Vietnamese for help at all. What you needed to do was avoid staging that coup d'etat and the war would not have broken out and consequently you would not have had to ask anybody for help. If there were no coup d'etat, there would not have been any fighting and the Vietnamese would not have been asked to come to Cambodia. If only they had held peaceful negotiations... So, in 1970 they requested Vietnamese help due only to their interest in maintaining power, but in 1979 we requested Vietnamese help to preserve our lives, for our survival. There is a big difference.

Why then, after hearing my speech, did Mr. Son Sann understand that Hun Sen appealed to Vietnam to return? There may be three possible reasons. I am not fully accusing him now for fear that he might apologize to me tomorrow or the day after. This is not a small matter. He sent a letter complaining about me to the UN secretary general. If I do not clarify, the people might say I am really in the wrong. If I clarify, Mr. Son Sann might brand me a disrespectful young man. But I would like to make it clear here that I have no respect for immature elders. The elders must earn respect.

So, there may be three possibilities. First, he might have misunderstood what I said. We all know that he does not speak Cambodian very well. It is possible that he does not understand Cambodian very well, either. Before, we thought he would understand Cambodian very well but he does not speak it very well. Now, it might be possible that he neither speaks nor understands Cambodian very well. This is the first possibility. For this reason, I am not going to rush out and bring him to court.

The second possibility is that he pretended to get all mixed up in order to pull the rug out from under Hun Sen's feet and get all the votes. This is the second possibility.

The third possibility is that he intended to slander me outright. If this is the case, I must say that I cannot tolerate such a sordid, savage, and unfair act.

Let me give you a piece of the history of my relations with Mr. Son Sann. In 1988 I met him in Bogor [Indonesia]. Afterward we had a separate meeting, a separate luncheon during which I asked him about his younger brother who was a doctor. He expressed a very heartfelt emotion. I thought he was an old man who had great understanding of what happened under the genocidal Pol Pot regime because he expressed genuine horror at the memory of his younger brother. However, returning from that meeting he immediately started hurling abuse at me. A little before that, at the end of 1987, when I had a talk with his highness, Mr. Son Sann was adamantly against that talk. At the beginning of 1988 I had another talk with his highness when Mr. Son Sann instructed General Thach Ren to try to make contact with us. I did not dare negotiate with the Son Sann faction at that time. I asked his highness for his opinion during my second talk with him, or the second Sihanouk-Hun Sen talk at Saint Germain-en-Laye, because I did not want his highness to think I was not sincere by holding talks with his highness and then with Mr. Son Sann at the same time. I informed his highness that I had a letter instructing Gen. Thach Ren to contact me for a talk. What was his highness' opinion?

His highness was shocked. He said: How can that be? Mr. Son Sann was opposed to my having talks with Your Excellency and now he wants to have a secret talk of his own with you!

So, his highness reported that to the press. Mr. Son Sann then publicly denied that he had any talk with Hun Sen, with the puppet regime. I could not help it, I passed the letter of introduction that he had signed to AFP [AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE] to prove that he assigned Gen. Thach Ren to see me.

Let me inform you, venerable, that later on he had two secret meetings with me at a hotel in Jakarta. He told me that he came in secret to meet me without letting Khieu Samphan or Prince Ranariddh know about it. He asked me not to attack his army. He said: Do not attack my army. Give me time to build my force. When I am strong enough I will part company with the Khmer Rouge and turn against them.

I said: That is all right, Excellency. Let us observe the principle of peaceful coexistence on the basis that we are all attacking Pol Pot.

He said he would consider that. But after leaving me, he immediately started launching smoldering abuse at me.

Later, in 1989—as a reminder, it was also in 1989 that we held the so-called JIM [Jakarta Informal Meeting]—in May 1989 Son Sann expressed a desire to meet with a representative of the SOC. I dispatched Hor Namhong from Moscow—he was then ambassador to Moscow—to meet with Son Sann at his residence in Paris. Son Sann then, at the end of May 1989, expressed his wish to return to Phnom Penh. At that time, I was having my talk with his highness in Jakarta. I did not dare make any decision about permitting Son Sann to come to Phnom Penh. I deemed it necessary to ask the opinion of his highness first to prevent him from thinking that I was not sincere with him. Son Sann also told Hor Namhong that he, too, would ask his highness for his opinion. So, I decided to ask His Highness what he thought about Son Sann's wish to go to Phnom Penh. His highness was shocked. He said: No, no, I am not aware of that at all. I said: How come? Son Sann informed us he would talk to Your Highness. His highness said: No, no, he has not talked to me about that at all. So, he wants that bad to go to Phnom Penh?

When Son Sann finally called on his highness, the latter asked him: Excellency, you really want to go to Phnom Penh?

His highness told me several times about this incident. After being asked by his highness, Son Sann replied: Highness, I go there just to fool Hun Sen. I will do whatever I can to go to Phnom Penh, then I will go to Siem Reap Province. In the province I will call a news conference at which I will read a prepared statement to voice opposition to the Vietnamese and Phnom Penh regime. His highness then asked: Is Hun Sen that stupid? His highness told me that. If grandfathers and grandmothers want to ask about that, I will take you to see him one day. That was what his highness told me. Mr. Son Sann planned to cheat. He claims that he has been a strict follower of Buddhist precepts, but he is always cheating. So what should I say about him?

There is another story that still hurts me. Owing to the war, I was not able to finish my studies. After 1979, I was striving to learn while working in order to complete my studies. I was recognized as a student. Finally, I received my Ph.D. in political science. I wish to make it clear that my thesis was not aimed at getting the Ph.D.; I only wanted to formulate it for my research; I only wanted to write about what I had done in the past several years. Frankly speaking, Heng Samrin and Chea Sim have had complete trust in me. What I speak or write to them, they take for granted. I am the head of the government, but the youngest in the cabinet. I submitted and supported that thesis; then I received a Ph.D. in political science. In total I have two PhDs, one being called (?a mater's degree). After that, I formulated another thesis with different themes. Shortly after the BANGKOK POST reported that Mr. Hun Sen had received a Ph.D., Mr. Son Sann said: Be careful, it is only a Vietnamese Ph.D. I was very disappointed but I did not react at that time. However, when I met with the princess consort, she told me: Mr. Son Sann should not have said something like

that. He should not have underestimated Your Excellency's efforts. Anyway, a Ph.D. is not important for me. The important thing is the many hundred sheets of paper I have written about the land policy, the agricultural issue, the democratization of economic policy, economic components in society, and so on. I have also written about the formula of a political solution.

When I received the Ph.D., he said my Ph.D. was a Vietnamese Ph.D.. I really do not understand that. I think I have owed him a debt since my previous life. Probably, he assassinated me in my previous life. Now I am over 40 years old, and he is over 80, but he is still alive. Perhaps I have not yet fully repaid the debt I owed him. This is why he continues to aggrrieve me in this manner. I have written nothing except on the issues that concern Cambodia. Where is the famous school he graduated from? It does not matter where it is located; one can learn anywhere. In the future, it is likely that academies will be allowed to be established in Cambodia in order to enable our students to submit their theses here. I never boast that I have Ph.D. in this or that field. I will continue to write about what I think important for the nation, but not for a Ph.D..

However, it is asked for what reason did I submit the thesis? Because it took a long time for the party's political program drafted by myself to be adopted. Boundless time was needed to discuss the program thoroughly. So the only way out for the program was to write it as a book. Every night, I began to work on the book from 2100 till 0200 the next day, and I began my work again at 0500. Now some people wonder why Mr. Hun Sen is speaking for hours without holding any sheet of paper. As I am a writer on those issues, why do I need to hold the sheet of paper? When I write, I put everything from my brain into the book. But when I speak, I put all those things back into my brain. So why do I need to hold a sheet of paper? This is the way Hun Sen does everything. Why does Mr. Son Sann need to criticize me for holding a Vietnamese Ph.D.? I do not understand that. Now, I want him to appear in a court of justice with me. If he does not dare accept reality, he will certainly lose votes. Why? If a politician does not dare accept reality, accept his wrongdoings, can we rely on him? If it came to face-to-face talks between him and me, he could make whatever false accusation he liked against me. But with nearly 50,000 people at (?Prek Russei commune) and millions of people across the country listening to radio or watching television, was it still possible for him to make false accusations against me? Now the compatriots can judge who is honest? Whatever the intensity of his adherence to Buddhist precepts, he can never be tolerated. Buddha will never forgive a liar. As a strict Buddhist follower, is it right that he tells lies? I want to use a bit stronger language so as to prod him into appearing in a court with me. If I do not challenge him, the old man will not come to the tribunal.

Now I want to talk a bit about the issue of a court of justice. A newspaper wrote—I am not finding fault with the paper, I just want to make some clarifications—if a

party can set up a tribunal to try another party, the latter can equally create a court to try that party in turn. No. That is impossible. By all accounts, every present-day court of justice is a legitimate tribunal because it is recognized by the Paris Accord, and all verdicts it pronounces are made on behalf of the Cambodian nation. This issue should be clearly understood.

Please read the Paris Accord on Cambodia and its appendixes. The accord clearly states that UNTAC will supervise the processes of the existing judicial system. So the existing law courts are competent to legally proceed under the UNTAC supervision. According to the recently adopted criminal codes, the existing tribunals have jurisdiction over both the SOC-controlled territories and the territories controlled by other factions. A verdict is not pronounced on behalf of the SOC or any other faction but in the name of the Cambodian nation as a whole. Any of the present courts are competent to summon a plaintiff and a defendant to appear. One must carefully look at the law. The law does not specify that this or that court belongs to the SOC side. Each court is a national tribunal that has complete discretion.

Now I would like to urge Son Sann to show his courage. If he thinks he misunderstood, he should write to the UN secretary general and request the cancellation of his letter and apologize to Hun Sen. I will then forgive him and not sue him. Nevertheless, if he still persists, I will sue him without fail. Currently, I am looking for a lawyer. Anyway, if he dares not do that, how can we accept such a political leader? It does not matter if he just refuses to accept that the Pol Pot regime killed countless number of people, including his family members. But now he should dare to acknowledge reality. In fact, I talked about something else, but he made such an accusation against me in writing. In no way will I tolerate him, although I am going to be accused of being disrespectful toward elderly people. How can I respect a stupid old [Chas Thnaot] man like him? If I respect him, he will continue to utter whatever he likes; he will continue his indiscriminate, verbal attacks on me. It would be fine if only Hun Sen himself were going to die as a result of his accusation, but this involves the entire Cambodian nation. When I make a political statement, I am still aware of what I am saying. I want to tell Son Sann that I am not mixed up yet; I am not mixed up yet. My nervous system is still working fairly well. I am only 42 years old. I am not yet mentally confused. Sorry, I do not mean that you are confused. Today I just want to give some explanations.

It is now nearly noon. I do not intend to make a lengthy speech. I only want to clarify what I have previously said. The elections are nearing, so before casting our ballots we should remember what we have achieved with empty hands. Will we be able to accomplish more things? Yes, absolutely yes.

Some people have said that, after the polls, a war will flare up. I would like to point out that if the CPP were to lose, not only would war erupt, but genocide would also

surface. The battle would not be an ordinary fighting conflict but a genocidal war. War would come to Prey Veng Province, where no fighting has happened before. However, if the CPP wins, there will be no civil war. The Polpotist group is at present classified as a band of bandits. I ask the compatriots to regard the Polpotists as bandits. If we raise some cows in our house and if someone comes and steals our cows, what should we do? If our house is robbed, what should we do? This is the main question. At present, the Polpotists are regarded as bandits because they rob and massacre the Vietnamese, Cambodians, and UNTAC personnel without distinction. Now UNTAC is asking for our assistance, our help. However, the other day Akashi sent out a letter criticizing us for remaining inactive while the Khmer Rouge killed our people in Siem Reap. Actually, we intervened and even shot to death some Khmer Rouge elements. He complained that we did not intervene. When the Khmer Rouge attacked an UNTAC post in Kompong Speu Province, we moved in to help. But when we were 200 m from the scene, the Khmer Rouge began to pull out. So all that we could do at that time was to fire some shots. An UNTAC spokesman complained that we only pumped in a few shots. You see, when we intensify our fire, we are accused of violating the Paris Accord, but when we reduce it, we are accused of shooting nothing or abstaining from rendering assistance. I really do not know what to do. I will again raise this question with UNTAC. What does it want us to do?

As for other parties, they have always repeated the same refrain about reconciliation, reconciliation. The day before yesterday I burst out laughing while reading an article from a newspaper about a party leader repeating the call for reconciliation and saying if you do not want to vote for this or that party, please vote for my party. The leader added that if his party won, Khieu Samphan, who is skillful at foreign affairs, would be appointed as deputy prime minister in charge of the Foreign Ministry; Hun Sen, who is skillful at shouting, would be nominated as deputy prime minister in charge of the Information Ministry; Son Sann, who is skillful at banking, would be named as deputy prime minister in charge of banks; Ranariddh, a lawyer, would be probably appointed as deputy prime minister in charge of the Interior Ministry. And what would his position be? Premiership. He is speaking in a relaxed manner. Remember, this issue does not only concern Khieu Samphan but also Pol Pot. The problem is not definitively settled after Khieu Samphan's appointment as deputy prime minister. Pol Pot has now changed his name from Salot Sar to Lamut. During the 1970-1975 war, he was called Pram Bei Roi Chet [eight hundred seventy]; in 1979 he was called Pak Kau Seb Muoy [party 91] and Pet Pram Pel [party 87]; and in 1992 he was called Muoy Roi Muoy [one hundred and one]. Pol Pot's secret numbers cannot be concealed from the Phnom Penh group because even at his side there are also agents from here. Pol Pot should know that. Those staying with him over there have faithfully relayed the information to us.

You cannot just say reconciliation, reconciliation. Don't you know what the conditions imposed by the Polpotists for reconciliation are? The day before yesterday they expelled UNTAC personnel from Pailin, and UNTAC was unable to do anything against them. The UNTAC staff dared not remain there because they were afraid of the bamboo stump used by the Polpotists. How many UNTAC personnel have already been executed? The Polpotists knock off every UNTAC member who wanders aimlessly. And so far, they have already taken away about 20-30 UNTAC vehicles. I am worried about this. I have ordered the Defense and National Security Ministries and provincial authorities to watch out for Khmer Rouge elements driving UNTAC cars into Phnom Penh to lob grenades and shoot at the people.

The word reconciliation is always repeated, but I want to know how we can be reconciled. The word must be clearly defined. Look, we have already reconciled with them to achieve the Paris Accord and to organize the elections. So now if they agree to take part in the elections, reconciliation will come into existence. Besides, they should also respect the Constitution to be drafted after the elections; otherwise they will be regarded as bandits. We can never rip up the Constitution or the accord in order to plead with the Khmer Rouge. Apparently, the latter would be reconciled if another three million Cambodians were massacred.

In the wake of Lon Nol's unconditional surrender, the people presented flowers to the Khmer Rouge when they victoriously marched into various provinces and Phnom Penh on 17 April [1975]. But how did the Khmer Rouge react? They killed the people and expelled them from their homes. So now how can we be reconciled as some gentlemen have continuously repeated. Please clearly tell me what you want me to do. Anyway, there was a gentleman who clearly declared that if he won he would make Khieu Samphan one of his deputy prime ministers. Phooey! It is not that easy, it is not that easy. Khieu Samphan will never want to be a deputy prime minister because he used to be head of the state of Democratic Kampuchea. I do not think you will have enough force to control Khieu Samphan; the Khmer Rouge troops will definitely destroy you.

Elections are now a very important issue, so the compatriots are urged to meticulously think it over. At present, we are able to do this much, so in the future can't we do more? Look at the new school over there. Our local students who are now 10 years old will be able to continue their study at that school in the next few months. And the new 30-km road linking Kaoh Andaeuk with Nal village will be opened very soon. However, with the new road we will probably be accused of giving away some more territory to Vietnam, because the road links Kaoh Andaeuk with Svay Anaong village at the border with Vietnam. We will also probably be accused of delivering something to Vietnam. But do the compatriots want to use that road? Yes. So I will have the road constructed. But you are asked to help protect us from

being accused of trucking something to Vietnam along that road. You must defend us.

I received a letter dated 30 April requesting that I account for the other 19 political parties' whereabouts in 1979. And the letter also asks why those parties need to further create robbers in Cambodia since all of them are now allowed to open offices in the country.

As we were already aware, in 1979 when the people, who were living in unspeakable misery, called for help, only our party came to the people's aid. And since 1979, there has been no party to join us while we have exerted our full efforts. In fact, three other parties have been in existence, such as the Polpotist party, the FUNCINPEC party, and Mr. Son Sann's party. But they have not helped. They have been trying to destroy us.

According to what Mr. (Pon Pisot) said in an interview, a party called the Farmers Party was formed in Site 2 refugee camp in 1988, but it was forbidden from carrying out any activities. In 1985, there was a division between General Sak Sutsakhan and Mr. Son Sann. Then in 1990 the general set up his own party called the Liberal Democratic Party. As for other parties, they were created at the end of 1991 and in 1992 or 1993. After the creation of his Farmers Party was blocked and he was jailed in Site 2 camp, Mr. (Pon Pisot) added, he escaped to Phnom Penh. As he was hunted and could no longer hide himself in Phnom Penh, he finally decided to again create his party in 1993.

Before there was only the CPP. However, we have since made concessions for the sake of national reconciliation, peace, and multiparty democracy by allowing every citizen to form his own political party. The compatriots are begged to understand and forgive the party and government for having signed and accepted the accord agreement, implemented a liberal multiparty policy, and competed in a democratic manner. If our party had not signed the agreement, the 19 political parties, excluding the Khmer Rouge, would not have been able to contest in this month's elections.

I cannot answer this question: Why do they still need to create robbers since they have already been allowed to install their offices in Phnom Penh? I am also asking myself this question. I cannot answer and will never be able to do so. So it is necessary to address this question to the party that has set up the gang of robbers. The compatriots are urged to write to that party's leader and ask the prince [Ranariddh] why he needs to bring in weapons and create a great many robbers. All the arrested robbers are his party members. As for the other 15 or 16 parties, they are very gentle. There is no problem with them.

I would like to point out emphatically that that party is not sincere and is not affectionate toward the people at all. That party always claims it is a patriotic group, but now it is committing robbery to hoard cash to succor itself. Before that party's robbers only stole to fill their own stomachs, but now they steal to keep the party alive.

When that party wanted to open its office, it promised to pay in dollars for the premise. But now it pays nothing and the house is misappropriated. At a reception hosted by our party, members of a party—I do not want to reveal its name—not only stole but also smashed drinking glasses and plates. After that, there were only five glasses left. We then destroyed the remaining glasses so we would not have to organize any more parties for them. That party promised to pay us in dollars, but where can it get more money as it has already recklessly spent all its money? As it has no more money left, what can we do? Now its members have begun to steal to preserve the party. Those party members no longer steal just to fill their stomachs.

This is the course of democracy. But remember, two parties generally play the game of democracy in a covert manner. As for Mr. (Pon Piset)—I feel like that gentleman, but I have had no opportunity to meet him—he wanted only one National Assembly seat. Anyway, I wish to make it clear that, for the sake of national reconciliation, I am prepared to invite him to work with me even if he wins no votes. He is a former law lecturer but he has an avocation for serving peasants. So I will invite him to work with me. The other day he expressed thanks to the government and Mr. Hun Sen for issuing a statement exempting peasants from paying land tax for 10 to 15 years. He said he was extremely pleased with the policy. I told his aides that I have already reserved a position for him. It depends on whether he agrees to come or not, but I will certainly invite him. Even though he has created a different party, we will have to be reconciled with him, and even if a party garners no votes, we can still invite it to work with us. However, the only thing we need is loyalty. If we are not loyal to one another, it is better to be apart. If we are together as a married couple, we can easily stab one another to death. For instance, because of disloyalty we have been separated from FUNCINPEC after being together for more than one year.

Grandfather In Tam [former commander in chief of the Sihanoukist National Army] distinctly knows my biography. He even knew my great grandparents and my grandparents because the In [In Tam's family name] and Hun [Hun Sen's family name] families were very close. When Hun Sen was accused of being a Vietnamese by some people in France and United States, Mr. In Tam, who was born in my home village, wrote to confirm that I am an authentic Cambodian. Later, when I went to Vietnam to support my thesis and receive my Ph.D., I was again accused of being a Vietnamese. Phooey, I really do not understand that. How about those who received their diplomas in other countries? Anyway, I do not need to boast about my diplomas. Now the only thing I need to talk about is the efficiency of my work.

It is already after midday. I do not want to keep the compatriots any longer. But I need to ask all grandfathers, grandmothers, uncles, aunts, and older brothers and sisters a single question: Will you vote for us? Yes? Yes? Thank you. The CPP is absolutely confident that all

of you, including Cambodians, Muslims, and those worshipping other religions, will vote for it. Only by voting for the CPP can Heng Samrin, Chea Sim, Sin Song, and other personages present here continue to work and serve the compatriots. The CPP still has a lot of things to do. The CPP will continue to prevent the genocidal Pol Pot regime from coming back to power, develop and make this land prosperous, improve the living standards of each family, construct various installations, and so on. Voting for the CPP means voting for yourselves. [applause].

Once again I would like to thank the compatriots and the civilian UNTAC policemen who are providing protection for us today. Thank you very much. I would also like to thank foreign correspondents who have taken part in this rally. And I would like to extend all the best to all of you. May you enjoy longevity, high social standing, happiness, zealous physical strength, and enlightenment without fail.

Long live the CPP! [chants]

Indonesia

Daily Confident Suharto To Attend G-7 Summit

BK1005124993 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia
Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 10 May 93

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Referring to Indonesia's request for a meeting between President Suharto as the chairman of the Non-aligned Movement [NAM], U.S. President Bill Clinton, and G-7 [Group of Seven industrialized nations], PIKIRAN RAKYAT feels that the meeting between President Suharto and Clinton is very significant. The daily hopes that the event will influence other leaders of the G-7 member nations to do likewise. However, Clinton's wish for bilateral talks with President Suharto will not automatically enable the NAM chairman to hold a dialogue with G-7. It was reported that the G-7 member nations are still not able to reach a consensus on such a dialogue.

What PIKIRAN RAKYAT would like to question is why they have been slow in deciding whether or not to allow the NAM chairman to attend the Tokyo G-7 summit. Anyhow, based on discussions on this issue so far, PIKIRAN RAKYAT is confident that President Suharto will be able to attend the summit.

French Television Available by Satellite

BK1005142293 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST
in English 28 Apr 93 p 2

[Text] Jakarta [JP]—Indonesians can now tune into a French television channel, courtesy of the Palapa Communications satellite.

The Canal France International (CFI), the first international channel which is not exclusively in English, is now accessible to Indonesian viewers who are equipped with a parabolic antenna, according to the French Embassy here.

Although the official launching is not due until Saturday, May 1, Indonesian viewers can tune into CFI on 3860 MHz, 113 degrees East for 14 hours a day on week days and 18 hours on Saturday and Sunday starting from 0030 p.m. [as published] or 1:00 p.m. [0600 GMT].

The network beams a variety of programs from news, features, films, debates, sports, and children's programs produced by three main French channels TF1, France 2 and France 3.

The broadcasting was made possible after an agreement was signed with the state-owned PT Telkom [Telecommunications Company Limited] and for the leasing of a transponder on Palapa B2P.

Firm Holds 730 Million Tonnes in Copper Reserves

BK0805092893 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0640 GMT 8 May 93

[Text] Jayapura, Irian Jaya, May 8 (OANA-ANTARA)—PT [Company Limited] Freeport Indonesia holds 730 million tonnes of copper reserves which are estimated to give out in the year 2,020, Mines Manager of PT Freeport Indonesia Hermani said here Friday.

Of the six copper fields in the region owned by the copper-producing company, Grasberg keeps the biggest amount of the deposit, namely, 647 million tonnes, Hermani disclosed, adding that Grasberg produces 45,000 tonnes of copper ores daily.

According to the manager, PT Freeport, a mining firm operating in Fakfak Regency of the Indonesian easternmost province of Irian Jaya, currently turns out 60,000 tonnes per day from Grasberg and Gunung Biji Timur fields, while exploitation from four other fields is still under preparation in an effort to increase the production to 90,000 tonnes per day as of early 1996.

If the target is achieved, PT Freeport will be one of the biggest copper producers in the world, Hermani said.

Hermani pointed out that PT Freeport also produces other mineral products including gold and silver.

Laos

PRC Defense Minister Arrives for Official Visit

BK1005142393 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] Replying to the invitation of Comrade Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-gnason, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and national defense minister of the Lao People's Democratic

Republic [LPDR], Comrade General Chi Haotian, state councillor and national defense minister of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Vientiane this afternoon by a special Air Force plane of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on an official friendship visit to the LPDR.

At Wattai International Airport, a ceremony was held to welcome Comrade Gen. Chi Haotian and his delegation. Attending the ceremony were Comrade Lt. Gen. Choummali Sai-gnason; Comrade Lt. Gen. Ai Souli-gnaseng, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the Army General Staff Department; Comrade Lt. Gen. Siphon Phalikhan, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the Army General Political Department; and a number of high and mid-ranking military officers in the Ministry of National Defense.

Comrade Huang Guocai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to Laos; Comrade Colonel (Li Laichen), military attache of the PRC to Laos; and Comrade Colonel Bui Cong Tai, Vietnamese military attache to Laos were also present at the ceremony.

At the welcoming ceremony, all present paid respects to the Chinese and Lao national flags while the national anthems of both countries were played by the Lao People's Army [LPA] band. Comrade Lt. Gen. Choummali Sai-gnason then invited Comrade Gen. Chi Haotian to review the LPA honor guard and shake hands with the Lao military officers amidst an atmosphere of intimacy.

Later in the afternoon, Comrade Gen. Chi Haotian and the delegation visited and laid wreath at the monument of revolutionary combatants in Vientiane.

Meets Choummali Sai-gnason

BK1105081593 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0430 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] An official meeting between the national defense ministers of the Lao Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the PRC took place at the conference room of Latsavong Hotel in Vientiane Capital this morning.

Participating in the meeting from the Lao side were Comrade Minister Lieutenant General [Lt. Gen.] Choummali Sai-gnason, minister of national defense; Comrade Lt. Gen. Ai Souli-gnaseng, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Lao People's Army [LPA] General Staff Department; Comrade Lt. Gen. Siphon Phalikhan, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the LPA General Political Department; Comrade Colonel Somphet Sitmala, director of the LPA General Logistics Department; and Comrade Col. Phommachak Southisan, director of the Foreign Relations Department, the Ministry of National Defense.

Representing the Chinese side were Comrade Gen. Chi Haotian, state councillor and national defense minister; Comrade Lt. Gen. (Xu Huizi), deputy chief of the

People's Liberation Army [PLA] General Staff Department; Comrade Lt. Gen. Li Xinliang, commander of the Goungzhou Military Region; Comrade Maj. Gen. (Zhou Wenyuan), deputy chief of the PLA General Political Department; and Comrade Maj. Gen. Fu Jiaping, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau, the Ministry of National Defense.

At the meeting, both sides informed each other of current situation and various developments in their respective countries. They held consultations and reached agreements in various issues of mutual interest aimed at enhancing the gradual strengthening and developing of the long-standing relations and solidarity between the two ministries. The meeting proceeded in an excellent atmosphere of friendship and understanding.

On the afternoon of the same day, Comrade Gen. Chi Haotian and the delegation made a trip to visit the Nam Ngum Dam in Vientiane Province and various construction projects in Vientiane Capital.

SRV Culture, Information Delegation Arrives

BK1005150993 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] Tran Hoan, minister of culture and information of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and his delegation arrived in the capital of Vientiane for an official visit to Laos at noon on 9 May. The invitation was from the Lao Ministry of Information and Culture.

The SRV delegation was welcomed at Wattai International Airport by Bouasi Chaleunsouk, deputy minister of information and culture; Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos; and a number of high-ranking Lao officials.

Tran Hoan and his delegation will spend four days on the visit during which they will meet and join activities with leading officials of the Information and Culture Ministry of Laos. On this occasion, the two sides will inform each other of developments in their respective ministries and exchange views on the relations and cooperation between the two ministries in the past period and their future expansion of cooperation.

In addition, the Vietnamese visitors will also visit a number of business and cultural establishments in Vientiane Municipality and Savannakhet Province.

SRV Minister, Khamtai Siphandon Meet

BK1105101593 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 11 May 93

[Text] Yesterday afternoon at the Prime Minister's Office, Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], received a courtesy call from Tran Hoan, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam

[CPV] Central Committee and minister of culture and information of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The conversation between the guest and host proceeded in an atmosphere of close friendship and good understanding. Khamtai Siphandon expressed appreciation to Tran Hoan and his delegation for paying a visit to Laos thus contributing to the gradual strengthening and development of the longstanding relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, especially in the cultural and information fields. The prime minister wished the Vietnamese guest success in this visit.

While in Laos, the Vietnamese delegates have met and worked with Lao deputy information ministers and Sousana Soukan, chairman of the Social Science Committee. Tran Hoan arrived in Vientiane on 9 May for a five-day visit to Laos.

Vientiane Uses ADB, Own Funds for Road Projects

BK0905050093 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 9 May 93

[Text] Citing an official of the Communications, Transport, Posts, and Construction Service of Vientiane, the VIENTIANE MAI newspaper in its 7 May issue reports that the city has been granted more than 550 million kip in aid from the Asian Development Bank [ADB] to pay for 28 road construction projects under way inside and outside the municipal area. Vientiane has also literally dumped a big budget of more than 380 million kip on these projects to speed them up and ensure their completion by mid-1993.

Although several roads, especially in the municipal area, have been built, they have been found to be substandard in terms of quality and technology. Some roads have therefore been easily ruined and cracked, while many roads in Vientiane have not had regular maintenance as required.

Government Delegation Returns From ADB Meeting

BK1105042793 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] A Lao Government delegation led by Finance Minister Khamsai Souphanouvong, who is also governor of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] to the Asian Development Bank [ADB], returned to Vientiane at noon on 9 May after completing his participation in the 26th annual meeting of the ADB in Manila, the Philippines, in early May. Attending the meeting were delegations from 53 ADB member countries and groups of observers.

At the meeting, the Lao delegation expressed its support for a proposal to increase the collective funds serving as sources of loans for member countries in the future. It requested member countries to continuously contribute

to the Asian Development Fund, in order to create confidence for developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region, including the LPDR.

The Lao delegation proposed the increase of cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. It also stated the development strategies of the LPDR from now up to the year 2000, which have gained support from the ADB, especially the guaranteed investment in the construction project of Nam Theun hydro power system. The bank has also confirmed that it will increase loans for Laos in other fields, such as agriculture, processing industries, human resources development, environmental conservation, and poverty eradication.

Apart from attending the meeting, the Lao delegation met and discussed with chairman, vice chairmen, and high-level officials of the ADB on the implementation of relations and cooperation in conformity with Laos' development strategies.

Furthermore, the Lao delegation paid courtesy calls to Fidel Ramos, president of the Philippines, and prominent figures of some member countries of the ADB, to find ways to promote the relations and cooperation with those countries and foreign investment in the LPDR.

Paper Views Expectations for Cambodian Polls

BK0905122093 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 8 May 93

[PASASON article: "How Will the Results of the Elections in Cambodia Come Out?"—date not given]

[Text] Respected listeners, the incontestable decision of Butrus Butrus-Ghali, secretary general of the United Nations, and Yasushi Akashi, head of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia or UNTAC, for the assembly elections in Cambodia will certainly be realized, no matter what the cost may be. The said elections will be organized from 23 to 27 May this year in accordance with the 8 March UN Security Council decision. But it is certain that the results of the said elections will not meet expectations based on the Paris agreement on Cambodia due to the refusal of the Khieu Samphan side to participate. The Khien Samphan side has claimed that the UNTAC-organized elections are merely a farce.

Among the 20 political parties which have officially registered with the UNTAC to be publicly present in the electoral stage with the hope of gaining the 120 seats in the assembly, there are four major parties which have drawn special attention from the public in general. The four parties are the Cambodian People's Party—the current ruling party; the party of the National United Front for Independence [party name as heard] with Prince Sihanouk's son—Prince Norodom Ranariddh—as leader; the Liberal Democratic Party of General Sak Sutsakhan; and the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party of former Prime Minister Son Sann. The public in general has concentrated on viewing which party can

achieve victory and on the formation of a coalition government in case no party wins absolute, majority votes. On the other hand, public opinion in general has also been concerned about the situation in the country during and after the elections. The public has been wondering what will happen after the elections, as the UNTAC is not able to control the Khieu Samphan side. All these have caused serious concern for the public at large.

Given the present situation, no one can predict whether or not the elections will take place smoothly. The people have now seen for themselves that the implementation of the cease-fire in the second stage—the main stage of the settlement of the problem, involving the disarming of forces of the four Cambodian factions—has met with failure as a result of the inflexible attitude of the Khieu Samphan side, which has refused to lay down its arms. This is why the armed clashes between troops of the Phnom Penh government and of the Khieu Samphan side have continued to be serious. In addition, the Khieu Samphan forces have openly attacked and killed Vietnamese residents in Cambodia. Dozens of Vietnamese immigrants have been killed or wounded. Moreover, the Khieu Samphan forces have repeatedly attacked and ambushed the UN peacekeeping forces in Cambodia. As a result, dozens of UN soldiers have been killed or wounded.

Many observers and analysts of the situation are of the view that if the Cambodian People's Party is victorious in the general elections on this occasion, it is certain the Khieu Samphan group will induce other defeated Cambodian parties in the elections to continue to attack the government of the State of Cambodia in all spheres. When the time comes, civil war will again take place in Cambodia. On the other hand, if the party of the National United Front for Independence is victorious, it may be wondered if the Cambodian People's Party will accept the victory as correct and democratic. In addition, many situation analysts have raised many questions as to what will happen if the Cambodian People's Party and the party of the National United Front for Independence fail to win in the elections.

Regarding this, Prince Sihanouk himself, who has been accepted and respected by the people throughout Cambodia and who has been named father of the Cambodian nation and been considered the vital core of the United Nations in the implementation of the Paris agreement, has also showed his loss of hope in the UNTAC-organized elections. Prince Sihanouk has announced that though he will legally accept the results of the said elections, he expects further elections to be organized—elections of the Cambodian people by the Cambodian people. By organizing the elections in accordance with its plan adopted in February 1993, the UNTAC intends setting up a coalition with the participation of the four Cambodian factions, including the Khmer Rouge—meaning the Khieu Samphan side, and having the coalition government control the next elections within the

territorial integrity of Cambodia so as to make the new National Assembly a genuine Cambodian assembly.

Respected listeners, some 10 days from now, the UNTAC-organized elections will take place in Cambodia. But the situation in Cambodia remains complicated and turbulent as a result of the obstinate attitude of the Khieu Samphan side. General public opinion is still doubtful that the elections will be organized in accordance with the schedule in view of the fact that the Khieu Samphan side has all along objected to the planned elections. The Khieu Samphan side has even refused to attend the emergency meeting held in Beijing to discuss various problems concerning the elections. Earlier, the group of former Prime Minister Son Sann also made a request for a postponement of the elections despite the fact that the United Nations has called for the organizing of the elections in accordance with the planned schedule.

Philippines

Burmese Foreign Minister To Visit 17 May

HK1105033893 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 11 May 93 p 10

[by Jose G. Ebro]

[Text] After several false starts, Burmese Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw will finally be visiting Manila from May 17 to 19, a senior Foreign Affairs official said.

The visit, long overdue, is in reciprocity of one made to Yongon by then-Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus in December 1991 and is viewed as a further manifestation of the Philippine policy of "constructive engagement" with what is considered a parish state.

Foreign Affairs Secretary Roberto Romulo would be inquiring into the state of Myanmar's progression towards democracy, close aides intimated.

"There will be no lecturing, but we will just tell them our view, how we do things," one said.

The Philippines' "soft cop" approach toward Yangon, in the face of criticism from the U.S. and other Western countries, yielded results last year when the junta, otherwise known as the State Law and Order Council (SLORC), gave in to a personal appeal by then-President Corazon Aquino and allowed detained opposition leader and Nobel prizewinner Aung San Suu Kyi to be visited by members of her family.

Last October, Myanmar's minister in charge of economic planning, David Abel, visited Manila for talks on trade and investment cooperation with Trade and Industry Secretary Rizalino Navarro.

Two agreements were concluded during that visit. One dealt with the establishment of a joint commission to conduct periodic reviews of bilateral trade issues and the

other covers joint ventures in hotel management, tourism, food processing, gem mining and jewelry, and other light industries.

During Minister Abel's visit, President Ramos pointedly noted "a favorable climate for the speedy return of constitutional rule in Myanmar."

Economic Authority Affirms Support for ARMM

HK1105051293 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 11 May 93 p 7

[Text] The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) assured the Council of Ulama of the Philippines, the highest Islamic religious leaders from the different parts of the country, that Government is allocating substantial resources for the development of the Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

In a recent meeting with the council headed by Lanao del Sur governor Mahid M. Mutilan, NEDA deputy director-general Aniceto M. Sobrepena presented the development projects Government has lined up for ARMM this year. These include infrastructure projects amounting to more than P4 billion [Philippine pesos] and covering vital facilities such as airports, ports, roads and highways, bridges, communication and irrigation.

This major infrastructure projects to be implemented this year in ARMM and in other Muslim areas and their respective costs include: Malitubog-Maridagao Irrigation Project, P1.8 billion; Kabulnan Irrigation and Area Development Project, P970 million; Bridge Reconstruction Project in Regions 9, 12 and ARMM, P695 million; Marawi-Malaban Road and Lake Circumferential Road Project, P346.83 million; and Municipal Telephone Program, P357.32 million.

The NEDA also said that electrification will be upgraded in Mindanao. It added that the National Power Corp (Napocor) has included in its 1993 to 1998 program the provision of 763 megawatts (MW) additional capacity for the Mindanao grid.

The coordination meeting with the NEDA came in the wake of the council's dialogue with President Ramos last April 12 in Malacanang. During that dialogue, the council presented to the President various concerns that needed to be addressed to develop ARMM and other areas where Muslims are predominant.

These concerns include: Inclusion of all Muslim areas in the NEDA priorities; improvement of airports and seaports in appropriate Muslim areas; improvement and completion of all road networks in the Muslim areas; provision of electricity and communication systems in Muslim provinces; and provision of irrigation and waterworks system within the Muslim areas.

The council is one of the most influential Islamic groups in the country. It boasts of more than one thousand members nationwide.

Mr Sobrepena expressed NEDA's appreciation to the council for entering into a consultative partnership with the Ramos Administration in the pursuit of the development goals of Muslims in the country. He said that the entire NEDA under the leadership of director-general Cielito F. Habito is ready and willing to work with the council to accelerate the development of all Muslim areas, consistent with the vision of Philippines 2000.

MNLF 'May Be Amenable' to Autonomy Plebiscite

HK1105051493 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 11 May 93 p 7

[by Frank Longid Jr.]

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] which has been pushing for the full implementation of the Tripoli Agreement, may be amenable to the holding of a plebiscite to determine how autonomy may be implemented in Mindanao.

Rep [Representative] Eduardo Ermita, a member of the National Unification Commission [NUC], yesterday said he had received indications the MNLF is likely to accede to holding a plebiscite to determine how the Tripoli Agreement will be implemented and which Mindanao provinces will be granted autonomy.

"For one thing, they are very precise when they said they recognize this as an internal problem that should be resolved within the context of our sovereignty and territorial integrity," Ermita told reporters.

"When you talk of sovereignty, (it) resides in the people... that is very specific, within the context of the sovereignty of the Republic of the Philippines," he added.

Asked outright if the MNLF will accept a plebiscite as a means of attaining autonomy, Ermita replied: "The prospects look good."

Ermita is the NUC's contact man with MNLF leader Nur Misuari. He said he last spoke with Misuari by telephone April 30, where in Misuari "told me (Ermita) he hopes we will be able to communicate to him and to the OIC (Organization of Islamic Conference) as soon as possible what the President's action would be on our recommendation."

The NUC is working on the agenda for the forthcoming formal talks between the government and the MNLF scheduled on or before June 30.

NUC chairperson Haydec Yorac yesterday said certain points regarding the agenda for formal talks with the MNLF "have not yet been resolved."

Nevertheless she expressed optimism these would be ironed out as she announced the NUC would submit the proposed agenda to the President on Thursday. "We are giving ourselves two days to draft the agenda."

Differing opinions on the operationalization of autonomy have thwarted government and Muslim rebels' efforts to come up with a common agenda in time for the expected formal peace talks.

NUC members yesterday stressed that any amount of autonomy granted to any sector of the country must be done within "constitutional and democratic processes."

On the other hand, the MNLF has thus far not backed down from its position that the Tripoli Agreement be implemented in letter and spirit. The MNLF claims the agreement calls for Muslim self-rule in mindanao, as well as the establishment of a Regional Security Force.

Ermita said "we (government) will always start off from what we have already done," adding, "under the Constitution, there should be autonomy in Muslim Mindanao and the Cordilleras and this will be established through the organic act."

However the MNLF has rejected the organic act and its implementation, calling it a bastardized version of the Tripoli Agreement.

Nevertheless, Ermita explained that an agreement may still be reached once the formal talks are underway.

In a privilege speech at the House, Rep Ma Clara Lobregat (Zamboanga) yesterday protested the government's move to enter into formal peace talks with MNLF on the implementation of the Tripoli Agreement.

She described the agreement as "ill-advised," saying the issue of Muslim autonomy embodied in that agreement had already been addressed by the ratification of the 1987 Constitution and the creation of a four-province autonomous region through referendum.

New Muslim Rebel Groups Reportedly Emerging

HK1105035093 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 11 May 93 p 7

[Text] Cotabato City—New Moro revolutionary fronts are emerging because of dissatisfaction with the leading Moro fronts and the government's handling of the Muslim problem in the south, a top official of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) said.

Bukhari Ahmad, a political affairs staff of the MILF's Central Committee, said this development is also related to the government's decision to talk only with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) regarding the Moro secessionist struggle.

Although the new groups may confuse the Moro masses, Ahmad said, their emergence "will not threaten (to start) severe factionalism among the Moro people."

He said their emergence would instead provide momentum for the aspirations of the Moro people and will be "distinct contributions to the Moro struggle for self-determination."

Ahmad did not specify the names of the new groups, but the emergence of the Moro Revolutionary Organization (MRO) since the late 1980s apparently pointed to this development.

The Hashim Salamat-led MILF, which broke away from the MNLF in the 1970s, does not consider the new groups a threat, Ahmad added, and is willing to forge unity with them, "provided the terms and conditions are fair and just."

He said plans for a common MNLF-MILF panel to face government representatives in the Jakarta, Indonesia, talks was not realized "because of petty misunderstandings" over the MNLF's insistence to carry its name in the talks and over other internal problems in laying down a bilateral framework.

Despite this, Ahmad said, the MILF was still willing to accept (MNLF chief Nur) Misuari "or whoever is qualified" to form the panel, although he hit government for dealing only with the MNLF.

"The MNLF is not the only organization in Mindanao, which represents the Moro people," said Ahmad. But he also warned the MNLF "not to sacrifice the interest of the Bangsa Moro people."

Thailand

Suspected Khmer Rouge Shelling Kills Two 10 May
BK1005122493 Hong Kong AFP in English 1101 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] Aranyapathet, Thailand, May 10 (AFP)—Two Cambodians were killed when suspected Khmer Rouge guerrillas shelled a Phnom Penh government-controlled border town, a Thai official said Monday.

The two were killed Sunday evening when the town of Poipet was hit by two shells. Six other people, seriously injured in the attack, were taken to a hospital in this Thai border town, where three of them underwent leg amputations.

At least four others suffered minor injuries and were treated in Poipet, the official said. One of those killed was a woman who was seven months pregnant, the official said.

Phnom Penh Government forces, anticipating an increase in fighting in the run-up to Cambodia's May 23-27 elections, have been stepping up security in the area. One government officer said his men had laid some 200 landmines in strategic areas around the bustling border town.

Late last month Poipet was shelled by suspected Khmer Rouge guerrillas. Several shells fell on the Thai side of the border but no one was injured in the attack.

Officer Views Ranariddh's Remark on Territory
BK1005150593 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1200 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] During an election campaign speech in Phnom Penh, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, leader of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party, called on Thailand to return territory which he alleged it annexed some 100 years ago. First Army Region Commander Lieutenant General Chettha Thanacharo said the statement by the prince was inaccurate because Thailand has never violated another country's sovereignty.

[Begin recording] [Chettha] I feel that it is wrong for a person of such stature to make such a statement. But we will have to bear it.

[Correspondent] [question indistinct]

[Chettha] That is impossible. Our national policy has never been to wage an aggression against any country. It is already difficult enough to safeguard our own territory. I do not know how he could have said such a thing. I am puzzled. But we will have to understand that an election candidate will say anything to win the support of the people. However, he should not do it in such a way that damages a neighboring country. All I can say is that such a statement is not right. [end recording]

Ministry Seeks Insurance for Cambodian Monitors

BK1005143593 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] Sakthip Krairoek, the director of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, stated today that in connection with the United Nations inviting the Thai Government to send a team of about 27 persons to perform duties at voting stations during the 23-27 May election in Cambodia, the Thai Government has approved in principle to send such a Thai team to work with UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] to ensure that voting at the stations is carried in a free and fair manner. Twenty officials from the Interior Ministry, three from the Defense Ministry, three from the National Security Council, and one from the Foreign Ministry have been chosen for the team. The Thai team's participation will enhance Thailand's role in maintaining peace, benefit Thai intelligence and situation analysis, as well as provide experience for Thai officials.

In any event, the Thai team could face problems in carrying out their duty at the voting stations and they might be performing in remote or unsafe areas. The Foreign Ministry has asked the Cabinet to provide life and health insurance and financial allowances for the team members. UNTAC has also been asked to assign Thai members to voting stations near the sites where Thai Army engineers operate. The Thai Embassy in Phnom Penh has also been asked to coordinate with UNTAC to care for the Thai team.

Exporter: Time To 'Behave Ourselves' in U.S. Trade*BK1005020993 Bangkok THE NATION in English
10 May 93 p B1*

[Text] A MAJOR jewellery producer and exporter lamented that the country's jewellery export revenue will be wiped out if the United States raises countervailing duty by 100 per cent on Thai jewellery exports.

Jewellery is one the Thai exports possibly targeted for US trade retaliation threat under the 'Special 301' of the US Trade Law. The US Trade Representative said that if the US is not satisfied with the actions of the Thai government to resolve the intellectual property dispute within the next three months, it would impose retaliatory measures against Thailand.

Prida Tiasuwan, Pranda Jewelry Co's [Company's] President, said that currently jewellery products exported to the United States are subject to an import tariff of 6.5 per cent on its import value compared to 3.5 per cent imposed by Europe Economic Communities and 6.6 per cent by Japan.

Thai exports can compete fairly in the international market at the current tax level, but the story would be different if the US imposes high tariffs on Thai exports to undermine Thai companies selling their products there.

He said he believes that the United States has fundamental problems and needs to adjust. Compared with other countries, its economy has been in poor shape for many years. Also, its products have been copied in many foreign markets.

Unlike the US, Thailand has enjoyed a trade surplus (with the US) for many years. "It has been fortunate for Thailand that we have not had a problem with the United States long time ago," Prida said.

"It is the time that we should behave ourselves like many other countries (which participate in international trade), such as Taiwan and Singapore which managed to get themselves off the Priority Foreign Countries list," he added.

Should the United States take punitive measures against Thailand, Prida said, by law the US authorities have to gauge the extent of injuries of the US exports and use that as a ceiling, or maximum possible extent of retaliatory measures.

But raising the tariff by 100 per cent is still possible. And Thai jewellery exports cannot withstand such high rate of import tariff; all export revenue from jewellery would vanish, he said.

When asked if he meant that Thailand should give in to the US demands on pharmaceutical patent protection, Prida said, "I did not consider the problem on an implementation level." But for the moment orders from his US clients are still unaffected by the increased threat from the US. He said his clients do not believe that punitive measures will be taken.

Pranda has built up an extensive distribution network in recent years by entering into joint venture deals in many countries, including the USA.

When asked if the investment strategy implies an expectation by Pranda that punitive trade measures by the US are imminent, Prida rejected such guesswork.

He said the investment strategy has nothing to do with the trade issue. It is motivated primarily by economic recession in those markets.

Commander Inspects Military Exercise With U.S.*BK0705150993 Bangkok Army Television Channel
5
in Thai 1200 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Vice Admiral Manat Pinkunlabut, commander of the Chanthaburi-Trat Task Force, this morning inspected the drilling of Thai-U.S. combined forces under the Cobra Gold 93 joint military exercise taking place at Ban Chankhlem, Makhom District, Chanthaburi Province. The drills, at company level, used genuine ammunition in the attacks. The games involved troops from the U.S. Marines and the Royal Thai Navy's Marine Division, with fire support from units of both countries. The weapons used in the drilling included 106 mm recoilless rifles, antitank guns, heavy machine guns, light missiles, and guided missiles.

Talking to newsmen after the observation, Vice Admiral Manat said the drilling gave Thai troops an opportunity to learn new techniques from other countries and become acquainted with modern and sophisticated weapons.

Chuan Outlines Foreign, Trade Policies*BK1105012793 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
11 May 93 p 4*

["Edited version" of speech by Prime Minister Chuan Likphai to members of the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand in Bangkok on 10 May]

[Text] Now it is May again, and as we all realise, it has been a year since the traumatic event we all experienced. But this May is going to be different. Compared with last May, you will realise how much change has already taken place. We live in a totally new environment.

I would say that never in Thai history is the difference so vast in so short a span of time.

Before the last September election we were still in an atmosphere of both fear and hope. Fear, because the wounds inflicted upon national unity and the economy were still apparent. And hope, because the September election was expected to bring about a new government which would provide a new source of legitimacy for all the Thai people.

As the head of government, I am fully aware that our most urgent task is to heal the wounds and to accelerate

the democratic and economic development of the country. The Thai people will be a better judge than me as to the success or failure of our attempt to accomplish this task.

The only thing I would like to add in this connection is that the ability of the coalition government to steer its difficult course during the past seven months should bear a strong testimony not only to its legitimacy and stability but also the strength of our revitalised democratic process.

I would say that our overall responsibility is to redress all the imbalances, political as well as economic. On the political front, let me confirm that we are continuing with the process of institutionalisation of parliamentary democracy. In helping the Thai people to regain their confidence and unity, my government has endeavoured to strengthen and encourage their commitment to the democratic ways of life and social justice.

That is why my government always emphasises that everyone must be equal before the law. There must be no classes, no privileged groups and no discrimination. This will build up people's confidence in the democratic system and process. And this, in turn, will not only help to enhance unity but also serve as a long-term foundation for democracy, as well as for a strong economy and society.

We have been doing away with laws which were enacted without popular consent and participation. In this process of democratisation Thai people have the opportunity, once again, to have direct experience and participation in determining their political life. I have done my best to build up the people's understanding and confidence in the democratic system and to avoid allowing past weaknesses, whether the problem of corruption or the propensity to involve the military in politics, to recur.

There will, in other words, be no conditions or excuses for a coup d'etat. We have passed that point and we have managed to settle the problem. Any political change must be in accordance with the constitutional and democratic process.

On the economy, the principal tasks are both to stay the course and to correct existing imbalances. Despite past political difficulties, the Thai economy has always managed to register fast and stable growth. The strength of our economy lies in the continuity of economic policy, particularly the free-market philosophy, and the vital role played by the private sector.

We are determined to proceed with this course; hence, while guaranteeing the stability of the political system this government reaffirms the philosophy of changing the role of government from controlling to monitoring the private sector.

Moreover, we are determined to honour our commitments and to create an atmosphere in which the private sector can be confident of free and fair competition for all. In demonstrating this determination, as evident in

the case of the expressway toll increase, the FCI [First City Investment] case or action against stock-market manipulation, my concern is to safeguard national interests against all vested interests.

Past economic imbalances requiring rectification include income and infrastructural distribution, environmental protection, human resources development as well as the streamlining of rules and regulations inhibiting our external competitiveness. Measures taken to correct imbalances in all these spheres are not merely short-term correcting mechanisms but are primarily intended to ensure the sustainable growth of the country.

We are undertaking such major schemes as extending the pre-school and primary education years of attendance, decentralisation to ensure equal economic as well as social opportunities, improvement and further development of infrastructure, and efforts to make sure that environmental protection goes hand in hand with all aspects of economic development.

The implementation of our land reform programme perhaps best testifies to this firm commitment. We have made a promise to cover four million rai each year. And in our effort to tackle the perennial landrights problem—which is truly a vital problem of the poor—we have every intention to uphold a sense of justice.

It is the principal aim of my government, in undertaking all these measures, to strengthen the Thai society and economy and thereby to lay the foundation for the country's long-term growth and prosperity. While such measures will go a long way towards fulfilling this aim, I realise that we are part of the global economy, and our fate is significantly bound up with all the challenges and opportunities it poses for us. Among other things, we have been forced by such challenges and opportunities to reconsider our overall comparative advantages.

As we all know, the end of the Cold War has brought with it new exigencies as well as possibilities. We have all been compelled to review both our foreign policy directions and options. The traditional concern has been security, but in the post-Cold War world, economic competition is and will be the order of the day.

Each nation is of course placing increasing emphasis on its economic competitiveness. However, there has also emerged much room for cooperation. Apart from growing regional and sub-regional cooperation, broader collaborative prospects such as EAEC [East Asia Economic Caucus] and APEC [Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation] are options which Thailand supports. Furthermore, we are looking for new opportunities and markets as can be seen from our recent delegation to Africa and Latin America.

I firmly believe that ASEAN will continue to play a vital role in reinforcing cooperation and promoting economic integration in Southeast Asia. At the same time, cooperation among ASEAN countries and between ASEAN and other countries will increase—with Vietnam and Laos

becoming observers at the ASEAN Ministerial Meetings, with India becoming a sectoral dialogue partner of ASEAN and with China and Japan showing more interest in the affairs of this region.

Like other countries, Thailand is ready to extend cooperation in all fields and increase our options, as can be seen by our more active participation in the Non-Aligned Movement. In Southeast Asia, we hope that every country will help the countries in Indochina to achieve the kind of prosperity enjoyed by other countries in the region.

Thailand feels that it is high time to extend cooperation to enable our friends in Indochina to join the mainstream of Asian economic activities. We are ready to act as a bridge between countries on mainland Southeast Asia and the outside world.

In conjunction with this policy, my government intends to continue to develop Thailand as a financial gateway to the region. The cabinet has already approved the setting up of the Exim Bank and granted BIBF [Bangkok International Banking Facility] licences to 47 domestic and foreign banks while proceeding with the Eastern and Southern Seaboard programmes with an eye to linking these zones with our neighbours' economic activities.

In economic cooperation beyond the framework of ASEAN and AFTA [ASEAN Free Trade Area]—to the sub-regional level in the form of the Growth Triangle in the South with Malaysia and Indonesia, the Golden Quadrangle in the North with Burma, Laos and China or the Mekong Economic Cooperation Area; and to extra-regional possibilities covering the Asia-Pacific and even beyond. I sense that the emergence of interlocking networks of cooperation is imminent.

With regard to Cambodia, Thailand fully cooperates with the United Nations' attempt to bring peace to the country and we will continue to do so. Judging from the current situation, we sense that problems will remain after the election later this month. At the same time, the Thai government will closely consult with other ASEAN countries to reach a common stance on this issue.

On Burma, Thailand shares the desire of other governments to see positive changes. But as a close neighbour of Burma, we would like to play the role of a bridge between Burma and the international community. We believe that the strategy of isolating Burma could be counter-productive.

With this belief, we are considering, in close consultation with other ASEAN countries, the possibility of Burma obtaining an observer's status in ASEAN.

Regarding human rights, I believe that our actions so far have demonstrated the importance we attach to this matter. It is my desire to see further progress in human rights in this region, without this being imposed upon us by external pressures. I believe any sustainable change must come from within, socio-economic and cultural factors taken into account. The Thai nation and people are no strangers to the

dignity of human being and the nobility of human spirit in line with Buddhist philosophy.

Finally, let me touch upon one particular issue currently of considerable interest, that is, Thai-US trade relations. It is this government's policy to uphold and work towards international standards in matters such as intellectual property rights protection. In fact, we have done so with regard to trademarks and patents. We will continue to ensure strict enforcement and protection of copyrights, among others.

The government is ready to improve legal provisions which are not in line with international standards. This is actually part of our effort to upgrade our competitiveness—rather than to appease any particular partner. It is part of our desire to promote sanctity of the law. It is part of our determination to ensure that justice prevails.

I may venture here to propose, in the light of the foregoing, a three-point foreign policy orientation for Thailand. The first overriding goal is to strengthen our society and economy as a preparation for the future—or responding to present as well as future challenges and opportunities. Secondly, we wish to foster economic cooperation among the community of nations in this region. Finally, we will make every effort to create understanding and harmony on non-economic issues, from ethnicity to human rights.

It is the responsibility of a politician like me to face all these problems, and I believe that the Thai economic and political systems have enough strength to support initiatives we may take in confronting them. As long as I remain in office and the people continue to support me, I will do my best to realise the vision for a better society and greater harmony among nations—a vision I am sure all of you share with me.

Bank of Thailand Recommends Economic Stimulus

*BK1105112493 Bangkok THE NATION in English
11 May 93 p B1*

[Text] The Bank of Thailand yesterday submitted five economic policy recommendations to the Council of Economic Ministers to implement as an additional economic stimulus.

The proposals are seen as an attempt to achieve the growth target of about 7.8 per cent in 1993.

The recommendations came after the central bank assessed that the main economic impetus—exports, private investment and government spending—are growing at below the targeted rates in the first quarter.

The Bank of Thailand did not provide economic growth rate on an annual basis for the first quarter. There was an indication earlier that the central bank may have to revise the growth target this year, down to seven per cent. The news, however, was later retracted.

The five policy recommendations submitted to the economic ministers yesterday are:

—Introducing additional measures to boost income of annual and second paddy crop farmers. Both production and prices have fallen causing hardship to the farmers.

—Introducing additional measures to maintain production and export growth. The export is being hampered by lower agriculture production and slow world economic recovery.

—Introducing additional measures to promote investment atmosphere. The government must speed up investment in major projects now facing delay.

—Speed up budget spending of the public sector.

—Maintain financial liquidity at suitable level and solve the slowdown in deposits.

The government spokesman said the Finance Ministry will find ways to speed up savings mobilization but without raising interest rates in order not to undermine investment.

The central bank assessed in its first quarter report that prices of second crop paddy and sugar are witnessing significant decline. Real income of farmers is falling for the second year running.

It said that consumer spending, investment export and imports were growing at a high level in the first quarter; but exports, private investment and state spending were growing below the targets.

The Bank of Thailand said that the industrial sector was performing well due to expansion in the consumer products sector, construction and trade. Exports in the first quarter was growing at an annual rate of 12 per cent with the industrial exports growing at 17.7 per cent.

In the first quarter, industrial production grew 9.9 per cent and private investment 6.7 per cent.

The trade deficit in the first three months was Bt[baht]60.2 billion compared to Bt39.47 billion in the same period last year, signifying higher imports. But the service account showed a surplus due to recovery in the tourism sector. The current account deficit in the first quarter was Bt38.7 billion compared to Bt23.2 billion in the same period last year.

High capital inflows have helped to maintain good liquidity in the financial system in the first quarter, the central bank said. But there was tighter money situation in the latter part of the first quarter due to the slowdown in capital inflows because of fluctuations in foreign exchange markets.

Financial institutions had to hold more cash in the short-term as one of them—First City Investment—ran into financial problems. The Bank of Thailand has provided necessary capital injection to ease the tight money.

But the tight money situation returned in the first three weeks of April when there was long public holidays.

The money supply expanded 13.1 per cent which was lower than in the same period last year. Banks' credit grew 19.6 per cent during this period but deposits grew only 13.4 per cent, and banks have to rely on foreign loans to finance credit expansion.

The stock market's activity subsided after the second half of Feb. The index closed at 865.2 points in the first quarter compared with 893.4 points at the same time last year. The turnover on a daily basis was Bt6.2 billion, 31 per cent lower than for the same period last year.

The government spokesman said the government continues to give importance to private investment and infrastructure development.

Chuan: Government Ready To Answer Opposition

*BK0805023593 Bangkok THE NATION in English
8 May 93 p A1*

[Text] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai yesterday declared that the government was ready to answer the opposition's charges at a censure debate.

He reiterated his administration's determination to "uphold the right principles" even at the expense of hurting itself.

Chuan said his pledge has been backed up by action taken by his government on many issues.

"Some people were concerned at the beginning that the government might not have the courage to deal with some issues which might affect its own people," Chuan said.

"But what has happened is proof that we are willing to hurt ourselves to uphold the right principles."

He did not elaborate, but was apparently referring to allegations that senior government officials and Cabinet ministers were implicated in recent scandals, including the manipulation of stock prices.

Chuan defended his government's record in a speech to a Bangkok investment seminar.

Many of its achievements have been overshadowed by rumours, he said.

"For example, this Mr T scandal has pushed a lot of good news onto the sideline," he said.

Chuan was referring to allegations that an anonymous Cabinet member identified only by the initial was the unindicted mastermind behind a shareprice manipulation scheme.

Chuan tried to pacify investors alarmed by political rumours.

"Investors should not be too excited or nervous," he said.

"We are prepared to face any debate. We came to power through democratic means and will stick by it. And if we have to go, we will go by constitutional means," he said.

Chuan also issued a direct appeal to his Cabinet.

"Cabinet members must not be linked to any corruption scandals. We must not allow anyone to conclude that corruption and democracy have to go hand-in-hand in Thailand," he said.

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Tharin Nimmanhemmin said yesterday he is ready to appear before a special committee which may be formed by the House to investigate the stock manipulation scandal.

"I'm ready to explain every issue," he told reporters.

The finance minister has been the focus of public attention since Deputy Communications Minister Thawi Kraikhup alleged that a Cabinet member he identified only as Mr T was conspicuously exempted from the current crackdown on stock manipulators. Thawi promised to stop talking about Mr T after coalition allies agreed on Tuesday to sweep the controversy under the carpet. Suspicions that Tharin, a Democrat, may be the mystery man were stoked by the strong reaction of the Democrat Party to the allegations and the fact that Tharin has in the past been a major stock investor.

Tharin said that if he is Mr T he would be ready to defend himself. If he is not, Tharin said his accusers "would have to take responsibility".

Tharin yesterday challenged anyone having solid evidence to reveal the identity of Mr T.

Official: Stolen Saudi Jewels Not in New York

*BK0805031593 Bangkok THE NATION in English
8 May 93 p A4*

[Text] Police must find the remaining parts of stolen Saudi jewellery or Thailand's reputation would be damaged, Permanent Secretary for Interior Ari Wong-araya said yesterday.

Ari, asked if the missing valuables were in Thailand, said at Government House that they were still in the country but he was not sure whether they had been turned into ornaments or not.

Ari dismissed rumours that the stolen items had been brought to jewellery markets in New York.

An ex-Thai worker of the Saudi Palace, Kriangkrai Techamong, stole and brought the jewellery to Thailand a few years ago. Portions of them were recovered and returned to Saudi authorities who said many of them were fake.

Chuan Receives Kuwaiti Oil Minister

*BK1005055693 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network
in English 0000 10 May 93*

[Text] Kuwait has expressed keen interest in investing in Thailand's southern seaboard development program.

Kuwaiti Oil Minister 'Ali Ahmad al-Baghli paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Chuan Likphai during his visit to Thailand from May 3 to 8. Prime Minister Chuan urged Kuwait to invest in Thailand, saying that Thailand is now regarded as the economic center in Southeast Asia and Indochina. He said the country is conducting a feasibility study to launch joint development projects with its neighbors. Moreover, it is developing itself into a regional financial and communications center. The prime minister pledged to provide support for Kuwaiti Investment in Thailand.

The Kuwaiti oil minister expressed his appreciation to the Thai Government for its call on Iraq to comply with the United Nations' resolution ending the invasion against Kuwait. The prime minister said he hoped that Kuwait will be able to continue its development back to normal soon after the Persian Gulf crisis.

MP Alleges 'Special Deal' Made for Helicopters

*BK0805025793 Bangkok THE NATION in English
8 May 93 p A2*

[Text] The Army plans to buy 20 helicopters worth about Bt [baht] 3.26 billion through a "special deal", Chat Thai Party MP for Chiang Rai Songtham Phanyadi said yesterday.

"This is a large amount of money and it would be a long-term drain on the national budget," Songtham said. "The most important thing is that the purchase will be made through a special deal—and that's why I object to it."

He said he had a copy of a purchase document from the army's Transportation Department in which it was stated that this was a special deal.

This suggested there would not be any bidding as required by purchase guidelines set by the PM's Office Ministry, he said.

"If there is no bidding in this case, I'm afraid we may get expensive but low-standard helicopters and there may be irregularities in the deal," he said, adding that a case like the purchase of Stingray light tanks may occur again.

A number of Stingray tanks bought by the army in the last few years developed cracks and it was suspected that there might have been irregularities in the purchase deal.

Songtham said the military had repeatedly cited corruption among MPs as a reason to stage coups in the past.

Army Chief Vows Investigation

*BK0905014893 Bangkok THE NATION in English
9 May 93 p A2*

[Text] ARMY Commander-in-Chief Gen Wimon Wongwanit, while stressing his policy of not interfering in politics, yesterday told politicians not to drag the army into politics. He said politicians should not attempt to use the army for their own political gain.

The army chief made the plea when asked to reply to criticism by Chat Thai MP Songtham Phanyadi (Chiang Rai) of army plans to buy 20 new helicopters worth about Bt [baht] 3.26 billion.

Songtham said on Friday that the deal had aroused his suspicions. He claimed he had a copy of a purchase document from the army's Transportation Department which described the purchase as a "special deal".

Gen Wimon said he would look into the charge.

"I will summon army officials concerned with the helicopter procurement for an explanation," he said. In official terms a "special deal" means the procurement can be made without calling for competing bids.

Wimon said Songtham might have received inaccurate information from arms dealers about the purchase. He said he did not want conflicts of interest between arms merchants to result in damage to the army's reputation "or to become ammunition for politicians to criticize the army".

Promising to have the matter investigated, Gen Wimon said: "However, I want to ask politicians not to drag the army into politics. They should not use the army for political gain."

The army chief, who rose to power in the aftermath of the May uprising last year, reaffirmed his pledge to keep the army out of politics.

"I have declared again and again that the army will not interfere in politics," he said.

Gen Wimon stressed that he personally had never interfered with the army's arms procurement process. "I never get involved in arms purchases," he said.

Two weeks ago a woman claiming to be the wife of a retired general had offered to sell helicopters to the army through Wimon.

"I told her to see a member of the army's procurement committee. But somewhere word was leaked to the politicians," he said.

Gen Wimon said the army belongs to the people and is therefore open to scrutiny.

On Friday, Songtham said the military had repeatedly cited corruption among MPs as a reason to stage coups in the past.

"I'm an MP and my duty is to protect the people's interests. Therefore, I can't help but expose this issue," he said.

Alleges False Information

BK1005020193 Bangkok THE NATION in English
10 May 93 p A5

[Text] Army chief Wimon Wongwanit said yesterday Chat Thai MP Songtham Phanyadi, who has attacked the

army over a proposed arms purchase, could have received false information from a "dangerous aunt", a disappointed amateur arms broker.

Songtham has criticized the army's plans to buy 20 new helicopters worth about Bt3.26 billion, saying the description of the purchase as a "special deal" aroused his suspicions.

In official terms a "special deal" means the procurement, can be made without calling for competing bids.

Wimon said a "dangerous aunt" had contacted him, offering to sell helicopters to the army, prior to Songtham's criticism. He had referred her to the arms procurement committee.

"She is the wife of a retired general," Wimon told reporters. "How I wish to spell out her husband's name! Anyway, she called me and I told her I was not involved in such affairs and she should contact an assistant army chief of staff."

A few days afterwards the woman "started to make a noise, saying she was treated unfairly by the panel".

Then Songtham came out with the allegation, Wimon noted.

"The whole thing is about this so-called 'dangerous aunt' who was disappointed because she failed to sell us arms. She lost profits and tried to get even by accusing us of corruption," he said.

"Our helicopter purchasing schemes must be done in accordance with established guidelines. We don't want to take cheap helicopters which we know little about, and suspect to be of poor quality."

Wimon said if he disclosed the name of the woman's husband, "somebody would lose face terribly".

"If I were the couple, I wouldn't be able to face society," he said.

Asked from where he thought Songtham got the arms purchase information, Wimon replied, "this dangerous aunt probably".

Wimon repeated his statement made on Saturday that politicians and the media should not drag the army into politics.

Rally Becomes Violent; Protesting Farmer Killed

BK0905014093 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST
in English 9 May 93 p 1

[Text] Kamphaeng Phet—A protest turned violently tragic late on Friday night [7 May] when baton-wielding policemen charged farmers armed with sticks, stones and molotov cocktails. One farmer later died from his injuries.

Sangiam Tomchai-ot, 48, died of brain failure at the provincial hospital at 6 p.m. yesterday. Hospital sources said he suffered severe injuries from blows to the head, nose and mouth. The left side of his head above the ear had a gaping wound and his skull, which was caved in,

could be seen. Blood was coming from his nose and mouth when the unconscious man was admitted to the Intensive Care Unit at 9:21 p.m. on Friday.

His son, Thanin, 26, filed charges against the police in Muang district claiming that both his parents were arrested on Friday night and were in good health at the time. He later found his father in hospital in an unconscious state. The whereabouts of his mother was unclear last night but she was understood to be all right.

Witnesses, however, said that Sangiam, a farmer from Khlong Ran district, was one of the first people the police sent to hospital and that he was beaten during the police charge against the protesters who had blocked off roads in the province.

Thanin said the farmers plan to parade his father's body around town to protest against the authorities "unwarranted action". Thanin said many Opposition MPs have contacted his family and that the provincial authorities are trying to block the protest planned for today.

Farmers in Sing Buri province are also apparently planning a separate protest today over paddy prices.

Police on Friday night confiscated film from press photographers.

More than 20 other farmers were injured in the clash while 30 police officers were wounded by projectiles hurled by farmers. One police officer, Pol Sgt-Maj Thiwa Buntham, from Tak, was hit on the head, above one ear, with a piece of wood and has been unconscious and in a critical condition since Friday night. The authorities said that another 30 officers suffered minor bruises during the clash which effectively ended the farmers' roadblocks.

About 150 rangers based in the province were called out early yesterday morning to man checkpoints and ensure peace. The provincial authorities also broadcast through provincial radio stations and speaker systems for citizens of the province to stay in their homes. No emergency was declared. However, the situation in the province yesterday was peaceful without further incidents, but Sangiam's death is feared likely to spark further protests.

About 30 farmers were still protesting in front of the provincial hall yesterday and were negotiating with the authorities about their demand that the Government should lift paddy prices which have gone as low as 1,700 baht a ton.

The provincial authorities and the police met yesterday and sources said that they concluded that the protest was "politically motivated from behind the scenes".

Radio jamming of official communications channels took place on Friday night with someone using a falsetto voice, similar to what happened during the May tragedy in Bangkok last year.

The protest in Kamphaeng Phet began when about 1,000 farmers on Friday gathered in protest against falling

prices of paddy while the prices of fertiliser, insecticide and farming equipment are high.

Deputy provincial governor Thapkaeo Phibunnatharin told the protesters in front of the provincial hall that the Government is moving to buy 100,000 tons of paddy from them. But the farmers were dissatisfied that the action was too slow and the price did not meet their demand for about 3,000 baht.

The farmers, who grew in number, then spread and began to close off the Asian highway, the Kamphaeng Phet-Phichit road, and the Kamphaeng Phet-Nakhon Sawan road. About 7:30 p.m. the police, without using violent methods, moved away farmers closing off the Asian highway. About 400 provincial and special task force police from Tak, Nakhon Sawan and Kamphaeng Phet were in the province on Friday.

These protesters then joined the other group blocking the road to Nakhon Sawan. The protesters there became angry when they heard of the police push and began to burn car tyres. The police moved in and a clash occurred. Farmers threw rocks and used slingshots to fire stones and nuts and bolts at the police. Some threw molotov cocktails. The police charged with batons and some kicked and stomped on farmers when they fell to the ground.

About 11 p.m. on Friday, Kamphaeng Phet governor Somnuk Koetket ordered the provincial authorities to announce through radio stations and other communications channels for everyone in the province to stay at home and not to give any support or supplies to the protesters. Police finally broke up the protest early yesterday. Seven farmers' leaders were arrested.

Mr Somnuk said yesterday that the police had moved in because they feared that the protesters would burn a gas station near the protest site. He said that at first the authorities were thinking of calling in the Third Army Region but there was no need for this when the situation was brought under control.

However, 150 rangers based in Khlong Ran district were called out to man the roads in the province.

Pol Lt Wiphat Mi-anan, a special task force officer from Nakhon Sawan, who was injured by a projectile and needed three stitches to the head claimed that 80 per cent of the villagers were drunk.

"I think there is politics behind this. There are three Opposition MPs in Kamphaeng Phet and only one Government MP," Pol Lt Wiphat said.

Mr Somnuk said he is sorry for the death of Sangiam.

"It's karma. I am very sorry about it," he said, adding that he had visited the villager before his death and later gave 10,000 baht to his family for funeral arrangements.

He said the province has received a budget to buy paddy from farmers at 2,500 baht a ton and the Commerce Ministry has given the province 300 baht per ton which

would make it able to buy paddy from farmers at 2,800 baht per ton. The province already has 100,000 tons of paddy and will be buying another 500 tons from farmers.

Chuan Comments; Bangkok Rally Planned

BK1005022593 Bangkok THE NATION in English
10 May 93 p A1, A3

[Text] The government is bracing for new protests by rice farmers in Bangkok this week after resentment over falling paddy prices escalated into a violent demonstration in Kamphaeng Phet on Friday that left one man dead.

Prime Minister Chuan Likphai said yesterday the government takes full responsibility for the death of Sa-ngiam Tomchai-ot, 48, the first man to die in an anti-government rally since he took office last year.

Kamphaeng Phet remained tense but calm yesterday, with security forces still deployed at major downtown locations. But about 5,000 farmers gathered in Suphan Buri's Don Chedi district to keep pressure on the government.

The protesters in Suphan Buri suspended their rally in the afternoon after two opposition MPs suggested they move their demonstration to Bangkok.

Chuan said the government was responsible for Sa-ngiam's death because "it was us who ordered the police to ensure there was no road blockade or destruction of public property".

He emphasized that the government would not blame provincial authorities because "they tried their best".

Thousands of rice farmers blocked roads leading to the Kamphaeng Phet provincial seat on Friday after a brief rally outside the provincial hall to demand urgent government action to shore up paddy prices. They clashed with police at two protest sites, leaving 22 officers and 25 villagers injured, according to local officials.

Sa-ngiam was pronounced dead at Kamphaeng Phet Hospital on Saturday evening. He had suffered severe head injuries and doctors said he died of a massive brain haemorrhage.

The victim's cousin said Sa-ngiam was one of several people arrested by police while participating in Friday's protests.

The dead man's wife, Surin, said yesterday she had seen police beat him senseless and then carry him away.

"The government is responsible for the violence," Chuan said. "The provincial authorities tried their best and the government just can't put the blame on them."

Chuan said the problem of falling rice prices was "universal", and added that Thai farmers' problems were compounded by the ongoing production of second-crop rice which was of poor quality.

Asked if the protests were politically motivated, particularly by opposition MPs, Chuan said: "I don't want to mention anybody. Let me just say I understand the authorities well."

Two opposition MPs yesterday showed open support for the farmers protesting in Suphan Buri, promising to partially sponsor their Bangkok rallies.

The protesters came from 11 central provinces—including Suphan Buri, Angthong, Kanchanaburi, Chai Nat, Kamphaeng Phet and Ayutthaya. They had vowed to block the roads in Suphan Buri unless the government agreed to their demands by 3 pm.

Their demands include an increase in the price of paddy rice to not less than Bt4,200 per tonne and a reduction in interest rates on farmers' loans from the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives.

They dispersed after MPs Praphat Phosuthon and Chongchai Thiangtham, who both represent the Chat Thai Party in the province, suggested they move to Bangkok and pledged to meet their travelling costs.

Suphan Buri authorities called an urgent meeting before the 3 pm deadline, which was attended Praphat and Chongchai.

"The farmers would be better off raising their demands with Prime Minister Chuan Likphai at Government House in Bangkok on Thursday. I want the farmers to go to Bangkok openly and peacefully," Praphat said.

Praphat said he and Chongchai had agreed to jointly cover all travelling costs.

Chongchai said it was pointless to talk to Suphan Buri authorities as they were only buffers.

Praphat suggested that each province send 100 representatives to join the demonstration and said he would arrange pick-up trucks to transport the farmers to Bangkok.

Chongchai said: "I seriously support this protest as the farmers cannot survive with only Bt1,700 or Bt1,800 per tonne of rice. But the farmers should demonstrate in an orderly manner when protesting. They do not have to worry about the cost of travelling because it is our responsibility."

He emphasized to the demonstrators that the protest must not become violent, as had already happened in Kamphaeng Phet.

"Farmers should have the opportunity to talk the matter over with the premier. And I will arrange an appointment with him," Chongchai said.

He said Thursday was the most suitable day for the farmers to gather in the Royal Plaza, which is near Parliament House, as it would be occupied by an exhibition until then.

The farmers should go to Parliament, which would be that day, Chongchai added.

He told reporters that he did not care if people criticized him for encouraging the demonstration.

"In this case, I am not the mastermind but a guide who will bring the farmers to Bangkok," Chongchai said.

Meanwhile, Chat Thai Party leader Praman Adireksan confirmed yesterday the opposition will focus on falling produce prices during the censure debate against the government.

"The most interesting topic is the prices of agricultural products. As was once remarked by former prime minister MR Kukhrit Pramot, 'The suffering of farmers is the pain of the nation'," Praman told reporters at his 53th wedding anniversary party at his residence.

The opposition had warned the government in November to act on the falling prices of agricultural produce, but to no avail, he said.

Praman said during former prime minister Chatchai Chunhawan's tenure the paddy price was as high as Bt4,000-5,000 a tonne.

He said the opposition would also focus its attack on the stock manipulation scandal and its effect on the national economy.

Opposition politicians have said Prime Minister Chuan should be held responsible for deputy Communications Minister Thawi Kraikhup's remarks concerning a "Mr T", the alleged mastermind of stock manipulation schemes.

Vietnam

Sources: PRC Defense Minister To Visit

OW1005022893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0202 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 10 KYODO—China's National Defense Minister Chi Haotian will begin an eight-day visit to Vietnam on Thursday [13 May] in an apparent bid to improve relations between the two countries, Chinese diplomatic sources said Monday.

It will be the first official visit of a Chinese Defense Minister to Vietnam. Before arriving in Vietnam, Chi will make a three-day visit to Laos, the sources said.

In talks with Vietnamese Defense Minister Doan Khue and other officials, Chi is likely to discuss ways for easing the tension in Sino-Vietnamese border areas, possible military exchanges between the two nations and the situation in Cambodia, the sources said.

China and Vietnam fought a brief border war in 1979 following Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia in December 1978.

But the bilateral relations improved when Vietnamese Communist Party General Secretary Do Muoi had summit talks with Chinese Communist Party Chief Jiang Zeming in Beijing in November 1991 after the Cambodian peace accord was signed in Paris.

The sources also said that to avoid antagonizing Hanoi, Chi will not dwell on the disputed Spratly Islands.

The Spratlys, consisting of hundreds of islands and reefs in the South China Sea, are considered by many political observers as one of Asia's potential flash points. They are claimed in whole or part by Vietnam, China, the Philippines, Brunei, Malaysia and Taiwan.

While in Vietnam, Chi is scheduled to visit Ho Chi Minh City, the sources said.

Assembly Chairman Receives Lao Delegation

BK1005151793 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 10—Nong Duc Manh, chairman of the National Assembly, this afternoon received a delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of Laos led by Chaleun Yiapaoheun, member of the Standing Committee and head of the Secretariat of the SPA. Speaking with his guests, Chairman Nong Duc Manh stressed that the close special relation between the two parties, states and peoples of Laos and Vietnam will open new prospects and create favourable conditions for the two legislative organizations to exchange experiences with each other. Chairman Nong Duc Manh expressed his thanks to the president of the Supreme People's Assembly of Laos, Mr. Samau Vinhakhet, for inviting him to visit Laos. Chairman Manh accepted the invitation, and said he will visit Laos in a convenient time.

Party Delegation Attends Seminar in Calcutta

BK1005145793 Hanoi VNA in English 1435 GMT 10 May 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 10—A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Dang Xuan Ky, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, attended a seminar entitled 'Current International Situation and Vitality of Marxism' held in Calcutta (India) on May 5-7 on the occasion of K. Marx's 175th birthday.

During the seminar, Mr. Dang Xuan Ky, who also is director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's Thought, exchanged views with leaders of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-CPM), and a number of delegates from other fraternal parties on issues of common concern.

The Vietnamese delegation also called on leaders of the India-Vietnam Friendship Association of West Bangalore.

Foreign Ministry Delegation Visits Slovakia

*BK1105070393 Hanoi VNA in English 0611 GMT
11 May 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 11 - A delegation of Vietnam's Foreign Ministry headed by Deputy Minister Le Mai on May 7 paid an official visit to the Republic of Slovakia at the invitation of the Slovak Foreign Ministry. The delegation held talks with a delegation of the Slovakia Foreign Ministry led by State Secretary J. Lisuch.

The two sides discussed bilateral issues and international issues of common concern. They agreed to further enhance the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation in the immediate and lasting interests of both countries.

Air Link Established With Taiwanese City

*BK0905081093 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] An air route from the Taiwanese city of Kaohsiung to the central Vietnamese city of Danang was recently opened by (Makung) Airlines of Taiwan. The link runs two weekly services on Thursday and Saturday with four-engine jets. After a test flight in early April 1993, the first commercial flight with 47 Taiwanese businessmen and tourists onboard landed at the Danang International Airport late last month.

Air Traffic Control Capabilities Increasing

*BK0905145993 Hanoi VNA in English 1428 GMT
9 May 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 9—On the occasion of the third regional aviation meeting (RAM 3) which concluded in Bangkok on May 8 the army daily QUAN DOI NHAN DAN affirms that Vietnam is now fully qualified to take over the control of flight information region (FIR) Ho Chi Minh.

The paper recalls that due to political changes in south Vietnam, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) on April 28, 1975 worked out a provisional plan with Thailand, Singapore, and Hong Kong whereby FIR Saigon was temporarily divided into three regions of responsibility. In December 1978, at a session held in Vientiane (Laos) with the participation of Vietnam, Laos, Hong Kong and ICAO, FIR Saigon was changed into FIR Ho Chi Minh (FIR/HCM). In 1980, ICAO made a written commitment to hand over the control of FIR HCM to Vietnam when conditions are ripe.

Right in 1977, the Vietnamese Government decided to restore FIR HCM to its previous standard. Since 1989, the government has invested more than 50 million USD [U.S. dollars] (not including investment in Vietnamese dong) in upgrading the airports and imparting modern equipment to meet ICAO's technical requirements. In 1992 Vietnam Airlines imported two instrument landing systems (ILS) made by Thomson-DSF of France to

refurbish Tan Son Nhat and Da Nang airports. Thomson-DSF has (?also) helped in personnel training for Vietnam Airlines. Up to now, information and communications between Tan Son Nhat Air Control Centre (ACC) and Danang, Gia Lam, and Noi Bai airports, and from Tan Son Nhat to Air Control Centres in Bangkok and Hong Kong through satellite have achieved fairly high standard. Besides, the ground control stations have been provided with modern equipment to ensure 24-hour operation. Investigation and inspection made by the International Air Transportation Association (IATA) and ICAO have confirmed that FIR Ho Chi Minh has attained international standard.

More than 200 technicians and workers of Vietnam Airlines were trained at home and abroad in 1992. The standard of flight control has not ceased to improve. In 1992 Vietnam Airlines handled 36,836 safe transit flights.

Due to the rapid increase of flights in FIR HCM and because most of the planes are flying at higher speed and altitudes the placing of the three flight information regions of responsibility under the control of a single air navigation control agency has become an urgent need.

Army Paper Defends Democracy, Human Rights Record

*BK1105024793 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 May 93*

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 May Article by Ly Hoang: "Democracy of the Others Cannot be Imposed on Us.")

[Text] Some people have intentionally and adversely criticized democracy and human rights in Vietnam, saying that there is no such thing and that human rights are being violated. Using different descriptions, they claimed that Vietnam is carrying out its economic renovation while ignoring its political renovation, thus democracy does not exist in the country. Obviously, democracy in the sense of these people is substantially different in quality from that of our state. The democracy that we conceive and are building is the democracy of the people in which all powers belong to the people. Our people's democratic powers are exercised through the House of Representatives and are implemented in accordance with the Constitution and laws. At present, factors creating instability are still prevailing in our country. Various hostile forces are intensifying their sabotage activities against our revolution. They are carrying out the scheme of peaceful evolution, not only in the ideological, cultural, and economic domains, but also by means of using force, violent action, rebellion, and overthrow. As a result, we must ensure that the implementation of democracy must be carried out in accordance with the law.

For us, it is unacceptable to have a general form of democracy and freedom, an anarchic democratic style, or a democratic system that allows a certain group of people to trespass on the laws and act against the interests of the people and the country. Furthermore, a certain country cannot force other countries or peoples

to implement a democratic and human rights system like the one being applied in its country. This premise was asserted at the Asian Human Rights Conference held in Bangkok, Thailand on 29 March-2 April, 1993.

It is somewhat undialectic and unrealistic to say that Vietnam is renovating its economy while ignoring political renovation and that democracy does not exist in the country. In fact, our party has formulated policies to renovate the economy while carrying out political renovation. In recent years, democratic activities in various social affairs have attained increasingly remarkable progress. The National Assembly has passed a great number of draft laws and regulations concerning our party's policies on renovating the economic, political, and social domains. These draft laws and regulations were made public to solicit ideas from the people, discussed by the National Assembly in a democratic and open manner, and debated with different viewpoints by deputies prior to a voting session for approval in accordance with the system of democratic centralism that respects majority votes. All significant policies concerning the fate and destiny of our people and nation have always been made public to solicit ideas from the people and the entire party. The draft documents of the seventh CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] congress and the draft amendments to the SRV 1980 Constitution, for instance, were carried out in this manner. Discussion sessions of these draft documents were held by various mass organizations and societies with enthusiastic participation by their members. During the process of discussion and debate, there were many opinions, political viewpoints, or even ideas contrary to the objectives of the draft documents. However, they were presented, discussed, and debated in a democratic manner.

As a result, freedom of thought in political activities in our country is a normal practice and has been encouraged. Correct, rational, and scientific suggestions have been accepted. Diversified political opinions have been respected, discussed, strengthened, or preserved. It is necessary to say that some contents and structures of various important draft documents were completely new compared to the original ones after soliciting ideas from the people and the party. Those who expressed contrasting viewpoints to the draft documents have not been discriminately persecuted, but hailed and appointed to important positions in various social organizations.

Our state has never imprisoned anybody who raised contrasting political viewpoints within their organizations with constructive intentions. Neither has the state put anybody on trial for a crime of conscience. The state only brings to trial those who violate the laws which are detrimental to social order and national security, those who exploit freedom and democracy to betray the fatherland and to act against their compatriots. Various large-scale political activity drives organized in our country during the past several years and sessions of the Seventh National Assembly—especially discussions on draft laws and the socioeconomic situation—have manifested new

changes in our political system, the flourishing progress in democracy of our society and National Assembly.

Democracy is a political entity. As a result, it must have a political party of the leading class. In Western and some other countries which are considered the most democratic nations, they also have but one ruling party belonging to the capitalist class. The head of that ruling party is also the head of the government, thus the government rules the society. Despite this fact, some still vociferously allege that as long as the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] is in power, there will be no democracy in Vietnam. They even strongly and clearly suggest that to attain democracy in the country, measures must be taken to eliminate the CPV leadership, that the Vietnam revolution must give up its socialist path, and that the key to democracy in Vietnam is the implementation of pluralism and a multiparty political system.

In the history of the Vietnamese society since the coming into being of the CPV—the party of the Vietnamese workers' class which founded, forged, and led by President Ho Chi Minh—there was a short period of time when a multiparty system was applied. However, reality shows that when the fate and destiny of the nation was at stake, some political parties with support from foreign forces tried to carry out terrorist and sabotage activities with a view to overthrow the people's administration to attain interests for their own groups. Those groups who were lackeys of the foreign forces were eventually denounced by the people. It is the CPV that bravely takes up the leadership mission and, together with people throughout the country, strengthens unity to overcome all ordeals and difficulties to lead the Vietnamese revolution advance further. In carrying out the Vietnamese revolution process alongside the CPV there are also the Vietnamese Socialist Party and the Democratic Party—parties of the Vietnamese patriotic intellectuals and progressive businessmen. But the leadership role rests with the CPV. This has been solemnly recognized by the SRV Constitutions of 1959, 1980, and 1982. It is a historical reality, a tradition of the Vietnamese revolution, and the pride of the Vietnamese people which no forces whatsoever can deny. At present, some countries that implemented pluralism and a multiparty political system have suffered from the power struggle, thus causing a social crisis and endless civil wars. Democratic rights of the people have been misused by parties to gain their political power, democracy has been seriously violated, and human rights have been trampled on.

Some people, when talking about the people's democratic rights, they stressed the civilian political rights, meaning everybody has the right to his political choice and to express his viewpoints in this regard. But when talking about Vietnam, these people ironically rejected such rights for the Vietnamese people. They want the Vietnamese people and the Vietnam revolution to give up the socialist path, their objectives, ideals, independence, freedom, and socialism. Although the path toward socialism is long and fraught with obstacles, we have chosen and implemented this path during the past

more than 60 years. Although we have experienced shortcomings, very glorious victories have been achieved which resulted in a great pride and confidence for us. It is the correct path in conformity with the trend of development of the era and the aspirations of the Vietnamese people. Why do they want us to give up our path and to follow their path so that they may call it real democracy? In this context, a democratic society does not depend on political pluralism or a multiparty system, but it basically depends on the party of the ruling class and the democratic characteristics of that system. But to whom does that system belong and which regime does it serve? Our democratic system and all powers of our state stemmed from the people, by the people, and for the people. Our people exercise their democratic rights to achieve national independence, the people's freedom, and our countrymen's happiness.

To perfect democracy in all social activities and to fulfill the abovementioned tasks, it requires a protracted and difficult struggle and the efforts to overcome ordeals and obstacles. Under the CPV leadership, our people have advanced in the span of over 60 years and have scored moderate yet very fundamental achievements that can determine the perfection of the socialist democratic system and our revolutionary objectives.

Nevertheless, we have experienced shortcomings and mistakes. In many places, some echelons of party committees, the administration, cadres and party members have grossly violated the people's democratic rights. It is a regrettable fact, a social abscess that must be denounced. Yet it is somehow unavoidable, because the implementation of the democratic rights depends on many factors such as the socioeconomic condition, social order and safety, national and political security, the

people's levels of intelligence, their sense of responsibility, their understanding of the laws and the citizen's rights and obligations in implementing the rights to democracy. The most valuable democratic and human rights of every Vietnamese citizen are the rights to live in a peaceful, independent, and free country in which the people are masters of their own nation. As for the building of a prosperous and happy life for our people in which everyone is adequately provided with food, clothing, and decent education in an advanced society, we have achieved certain successes which, though still low, are very valuable and steady. These successes have served as a stepping stone for us to advance further to achieve the goal of making the people prosperous and the country powerful.

Our party renovation policy is aimed at renovating the economy while carrying out the political renovation. It brings about progress not only in the political concepts, but also in the concrete democratic activities of our party and state. It will help our country to quickly and steadily integrate into the life of the international community. That is a great, undeniable reality no one can deny or distort.

Mr. (Doret Pie), a former U.S. diplomat who worked in the former Saigon, now a professor specializing in Vietnam at the East Asian Research Institute of University of California at Berkeley, commented on his recent visit to Vietnam that there are significant changes in Vietnam at present, especially in the political atmosphere compared to one year ago. In Vietnam nowadays, one can do anything he or she wants provided that one does not participate in activities aimed at overthrowing the government. Many American citizens of Vietnamese origin who recently visited their old home also made the same remarks.

We should not be disillusioned by such excessive praises, but should stay alert to live in our actual life. The above remarks, however, are information worthy of consideration.

Australia**Opposition Questions Adding Troops in Cambodia***BK1105040093 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0300 GMT 11 May 93*

[Text] Australia's federal opposition has sought an explanation from the government over its decision to send more military personnel to join the United Nations peacekeeping force in Cambodia. The decision followed a weekend request from the UN and comes amid further fighting in Cambodia ahead of elections later this month. More from Linda Maltram:

[Begin recording] [Maltram] Six Blackhawk helicopters and 100 additional Defense Force personnel will be deployed in Cambodia next weekend for a maximum of six weeks. Defense Minister Robert Ray said they will provide additional air support during the elections scheduled for 23-27 May.

Opposition defense spokesman Robert Hill says the request for more military help so close to the poll demonstrates the situation is not conducive to free and fair elections. He is not opposed to the deployment.

[Hill] My concern is rather that it is a further demonstration that the process is not proceeding as was intended.

[Maltram] Senator Hill said the prime minister should give a full explanation in Parliament. [end recording]

Keating Discusses Importance of Cambodian Polls*BK1105071693 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 11 May 93*

[Text] The Australian prime minister, Paul Keating, says the international community must hold its nerve in the lead-up to elections in Cambodia later this month despite increasing violence. Mr. Keating told Parliament in Canberra it is important Cambodians have the chance to participate in democratic elections.

[Begin Keating recording] One only has to recall the great brutality and suffering experienced by the Cambodian people in the recent past to understand it is important that the international community give them a chance to choose a new government through a democratic process, and all along, the Australian Government acknowledges the difficulties involved in this process. We made that clear from the start. [end recording]

Mr. Keating defended a government decision to increase Australia's military commitment to United Nations operations in Cambodia. Cabinet agreed yesterday to send six Blackhawk helicopters and 100 extra Defense Force personnel to Cambodia following a UN request for extra help during the coming elections. The prime minister said the helicopters would help enhance the mobility and safety of UN personnel in Cambodia.

Mr. Keating said Australia and the United Nations leadership in Cambodia judged that elections could proceed in Cambodia in relative security.

Aviation Conflict Heralds 'Trade War' With U.S.*BK1105041693 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0300 GMT 11 May 93*

[Text] Australia and the United States appear to be heading for a confrontation over trans-Pacific passenger flights. Washington has threatened to restrict flights by Australia's national flag carrier, Qantas, to Los Angeles if Australia imposes limits on Northwest Airline services from that city to Sydney. Matt Peacock reports:

[Begin recording] [Peacock] Northwest Airline says it agrees with the U.S. Government's threat to restrict Qantas should its own service through Osaka be cut, but Northwest's Mark Abel hopes that reason will still prevail.

[Abel] It certainly appears that it has the makings of a trade war. It is not yet. You know the drums are beating, I guess, you could say, but real shots have yet to be fired.

[Peacock] Northwest says it hopes that negotiations will still avoid any possible trade war. [end recording]

New Zealand**First French Navy Ship in 9 Years Makes Visit***BK1005114593 Hong Kong AFP in English 0519 GMT
10 May 93*

[Text] Auckland, May 10 (AFP)—The first French naval ship to visit New Zealand since the bombing of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior arrived here Monday without a ripple of protest.

The Jacques Cartier, a light amphibious transport ship based in New Caledonia, is the first French naval ship to visit since 1983.

In 1985 contacts between New Zealand and France were frozen after French secret agents slipped into Auckland harbour and planted bombs aboard the Rainbow Warrior, sinking it with the death of a photographer.

The Rainbow Warrior had been due to sail to the French nuclear test site at Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia.

Police senior launch master Lloyd McIntosh said the arrival of the ship Monday was quiet with no protests.

The French ship which has a crew of 50 will stay in port until Friday.

Last month Foreign Minister Don McKinnon said the relationship between Paris and Wellington and improved steadily.

"In particular, we cooperate closely on matters relating to the South Pacific region, including disaster relief," he said.

Two New Zealand navy frigates will visit the French naval base at Toulon in July.